REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,159.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Feb. 1872.
,, Carwar	30	,, Galle	8
,, Mangalore	Feb. 2	,, Negapatam	9
,, Cannanore	3	,, Pondicherry	12
,, Tellicherry	3	,, Madras	13
,, Calicut	4	,, Coconada	15
,, Beypore	4	,, Visagapatam	17
,, Cochin	5	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Allepey	6	,, Gopaulpore	19
,, Tuticorin	7	,, False Point	20
Arrive CALICUTTA	21		

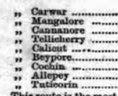
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd January 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1872	Leave BUSSORAH	Feb. 1872
,, Kurrachee	22	,, Fao	9
,, Guadur	26	,, Bushire	10
,, Muscat	27	,, Linga	15
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Bunder Abbas	16
	Feb.		
,, Linga	2	,, Muscat	18
,, Bushire	4	,, Guadur	20
,, Fao	6	,, Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSSORAH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine Clyde built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL ...£50 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

SPECIAL RATES FOR FAMILIES.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched on 28th January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th February, and the MINERVA, 3,124 tons, on or about the 10th March.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£15	£ 7-13

The Imperial Mail Steamer MINERVA, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., which has exceptional accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER MINERVA.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£50	0	£35	0	£19 0
To Port Said	£37	0	£26	0	£14 0
To Suez	£26	0	£42	0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Alexandria, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is made in more agreeable, it being a passing trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their [illegible] forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for Al[illegible] 2d allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess [illegible] exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the [illegible]d's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 15th January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Monday, the 22nd January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1 646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain F. S. Tomlin, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about the 19th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship Sr. OLAF, Captain Hills, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyds'.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, ,, to Liverpool	£50
2nd ,, ,,	£20

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9-10
Alexandria	88	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.
INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VULKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship NELSON, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, Garden Pots, &c., &c., at No. 106, Malabar Hill, next to the Bungalow of Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th inst., sale commencing at or a out 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., the property of T. C. Glover, Esq., the same comprising neat glassware, handsome white pink and gold dinner service, white green and gold dessert service, white and gold breakfast service, best electro plated table spoons and forks, ivory handle dessert knives and forks, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, salvers, and rich carried blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining room, sofa, dressing and washing tables, teapoys, wardrobes, chest of drawers, book and hat stands, side-board, screens, drawing-room, easy, pricieu, arm and without arm chairs, sofa, conversation, and reclining couches, a first rate full-toned mahogany square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, camp cots, a brass fourpost bedstead, a black-wood gymnastic machine, pictures, table ornaments and lamps, hanging argand lamps, a four-light lustre, dispense and cook-room furniture, garden pots, &c. &c.

Catalogues of full particulars have been published, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1872.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by train should book for BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Borre Bundes.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the Pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—
"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN.
None other are genuine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the Orlando.)
The Fine New Steamer
VIRAGO,
1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the
20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,
exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500	,, 300

For further particulars apply to
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship KHIMJEE OODOWJEE, Leighton, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to PAY FREIGHT, and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

UNION BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of Rs. 1-12 PER SHARE, will be PAID to SHAREHOLDERS on and after THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Registered Office, No. 24, Meadow Street.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th January 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, and the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the said Justices, will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of January 1872, at 3 P.M., to consider the business left undisposed of at such Meetings.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE.—OFFERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 30th instant, for the PURCHASE of about TWENTY-FOUR LACS of PANWELL BRICKS, which can be seen at the Moody Bay, Boree Bunder, and Cannamacpeora depôts.

Particulars will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received up to 10 A.M., on the 23rd instant, for the ERECTION, near the Custom House, of TWO IRON SHEDS, the Iron Work being supplied by Government.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained, by application at the Defences Office.

The Undersigned does not hind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay, Defences Office, Mazagon, 18th January 1872.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely :—

To give the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MOROBA BALAJEE GOOJAR and CRUSHNAJEE SUCCARAM DIGAY, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of WISWANATH ATMARAM, have contracted to SELL to DAMJEE SUNGJEE, all that piece or parcel of Pazemdary LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Narroa Dhurroo Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Tandrow, and enclosed by the collector of Assessment under Nos 8A and 9, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on the east by the said Narron Dhurroo Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage and other property of the said Wiswanath Atmaram, on the north by the property of Damodhur Ramjee and Govindjee Ramset, and on the south by the Narron Dhurroo Cro s Lane. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, within 14 days from this day, to Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Solicitors, High Court, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 17th day of January 1872.

DAMJEE SUNGJEE, Purchaser.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 820 of 1867.

MADHOWJEE DAYAL and PRAGJEE DAYAL, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Mangoo Senoy Street, in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

NURROTUM NARRONJEE, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Gujwadi, in the Island of Bombay ; DWARKADASS NARRONJEE ; NANDIBAI, widow of the late Narronjee Jethia, and of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, (eldest son of the said Narronjee Jethia, deceased,) in the Pleadings in this Suit mentioned, who died in Bombay on or about the 7th day of November 1864, are hereby required to file such Claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be precluded from any benefit under the said Order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1872.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Solicitors for Plaintiff, Madowjee Dyal.

FOR DISPOSAL, owing to the decease of the late Proprietor, an old established CONSULTING PRACTICE in BOMBAY, well suited for a qualified young Surgeon desirous of obtaining an introduction to a first-class Readymoney Practice in Bombay. There is also a Dispensary attached. For further particulars address "F.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 10th January 1872.

Best Electro-Plated
TOAST RACKS,
In a variety of neat and handsome Patterns, at
Rs. 9-8, 10-8, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, and 25.

Tea Infusers,
For speedy preparation of a cup of good Tea, at
Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-4, and 6.

Telescope Pocket Caps,
Plain, chased, or engraved, in cases, at
Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8 and 25.

Electro-plated Ware
of every description, on sale, by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRAVELLING BAGS,
Trunks, and Portmanteaux:
of the best London manufacture.

Courier Bags ;
of Canvas, bound with leather, and of Calf or Morocco leathers ; with covered frames, double action locks, outside patch packets, with Spring fastenings, and strong Straps, Buckles, Swivels, and Rings ; at each
Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

Ladies' Hand Bags,
of Morocco, lined with roan, and same finish as last ; at each
Rs. 4-8, 5, 5-8, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, 8, 9, 10, 10-8 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20.

Overland Hand Bags,
to open square.
Of same materials and finish as last, at, each
Rs. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Sealskin Bags ;
Of the "Princess Alice" (waist band) and ordinary hand patterns ; finished with ormolu frames and watered silk linings.
Charming Present ; at, each
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 36, and 40.

Despatch & Dressing Bags ;
of Morocco or Russia, completely and handsomly fitted for
Ladies or Gentlemen,
at, each
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 112, 120, 125, 135, 140, 170, 180, 193, and 200.

The Gladstone Bag,
or
Expanding Portmanteau,
of real Cowhide ; a most convenient and handsome companion for Travellers : at, each
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 34, 33, 36, and 40.

Bullock Trunks ; Money Bags ;
Carpet Bags ; Overland Trunks ;
Linen Bags ; Railway Trunks.

Travellers' Requisites of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE RAILWAY READING LAMP,

Used with Candles ; can be shut up so as to carry in the pocket ; is furnished with powerful Reflector, enabling the passenger to pass the time with a book or a rubber in comfort.

Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received up to Noon of the 20th instant, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES for the use of the Executive Engineer's Department during 1872. Full information will be given at the Office of the undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

11th January 1872.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT, Tanna, are hereby required to lay the same in full, in writing, at the Office the President, Local Fund Sub-Committee, Tanna, on or before the 25th instant. No Claim preferred after the above date will be attended to.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
President Local Fund Committee, Tanna District.

Camp Khalapoor, 5th January 1872.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD, from 1st APRIL 1872 to 31st MARCH 1873.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 29TH FEBRUARY 1872 by the Undersigned.

Particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
President, Municipal Committee.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality, including at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tapu and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Paper for Mill use.
Bundling Twine.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

TABLE LINEN,
Country-made, of various sizes.

TABLE NAPKINS,
TOWELS.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES.

COOKING STOVES.
THE VICTORESS, Nos. 6, 7, & 8, BY SMITH AND WELLSTOOD, GLASGOW.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
PLATES, DISHES, CUPS, AND SAUCERS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BLOCK TIN HOT-WATER PLATES.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,
WITH COVER TO LOCK.
GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WALL PAPERS.

AT COST PRICE, TO CLEAR STOCK.
ALBUMS for PHOTOGRAPHS, WORK-BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
AND
MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO REGULAR IDENTORS.

THEIR
MEDICAL LABEL BOOK
CONTAINS

A complete set of Handsome Labels for Dispensary or Surgery, named according to the British Pharmacopœia, and selected with a view to the greatest practical utility.

THEIR PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS are guaranteed in quality and strength, the Laboratory being under the immediate superintendence of their Principal.

Their experience of the influence of *Climate* on perishable Chemicals enables them to produce preparations which remain constant in strength, and are always reliable.

Their Special Preparations are not surpassed by those of any House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

ENGLISH PILLOWS,

FEATHER.

Size.	Weight.	Cost.	Size.	Weight.	Cost.
17 in. by 26 in.,	2 lbs.,	Rs. 4	17 in. by 26 in.,	3 lbs.,	Rs. 9-0
16½ by 26	2 ,,	,, 5	18 by 30	3½ ,,	,, 10-8
15 by 25	2 ,,	,, 6	18 by 26	4½ ,,	,, 12-8
17 by 26	2 ,,	,, 7			

EIDER DOWN.

17 in. by 20 in., 1½ lbs., Rs. 10. 17 in. by 26 in., 1½ lbs., Rs. 15.

INDIA-RUBBER AIR PILLOWS.

Plain Circular, with Flat space in centre,
18 in., diametre, Rs. 6-0. 19 in. diametre, Rs. 6-8.

FLUTED CIRCULAR FLAT CENTRE.
16 in., diametre, Rs. 6-8. 18 in. diametre, Rs. 7-0.

NECK OR CRESCENT PILLOWS.
16 in. by 23 in., Rs. 6-8. 16 in. by 25 in., Rs. 7-8.

SQUARE AND OBLONG PILLOWS, FLAT CENTRE.

Plain.		Fluted.	
13 in. by 18 in.,	Rs. 4-0	13 in. by 18 in.,	Rs. 6-0
15 by 18	,, 4-8	16 by 16	,, 6-8
18 by 22	,, 6-0	15 by 18	,, 6-8

FLUTED AND NO FLAT CENTRE.

12 in. by 16 in.,	Rs. 4-8	12 in. by 16 in.,	Rs. 4-8
14 by 16	,, 5-0	18 by 22	,, 7-8
16 by 18	,, 7-8	18 by 23	,, 7-8

AIR BEDS, WITH BELLOWS FOR FILLING.

30 in. by 84 in.,	Rs. 52-0	36 in. by 72 in.,	Rs. 55-0
32 by 88	,, 58-0		

WATER PILLOWS OR CHILD'S BEDS FOR INVALIDS.

14 in. by 9 in.,	Rs. 6-0	18 in. by 22 in.,	Rs. 12-8
18 by 24	,, 13-8	18 by 26	,, 14-8

WATER BEDS.
30 in. by 72 in. Rs. 85-0

TERMS :—TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
9 & 10 CHURCH GATE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares were in demand at better rates. Press shares closed steady. Government Paper remained unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	670
20,000	500	100	9 p.ct.	Do 2nd Pcn. Issue	195
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250
40,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	140
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The undermentioned Sales are reported to have been made yesterday by European houses :—

						Rs. A. P.
600	pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 in.	39 yds.	7 lbs.	4 10 0
1,400	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 11 0
1,500	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5 10 6
600	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 11 0
200	,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4 10 0
1,500	,,	Madapollams,	32 ,,	24 ,,	2½ lbs.	1 14 6
4500	,,	White Dhotics,	45 ,,	10 ,,	,,	2 6 0
200	,,	,,	Mulls,	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 1
200	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 2
200	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 3
200	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 4
200	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 5
200	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 6
200	,,	,,	,,	40 ,,	20 ,,	No. 7

COTTON.

The undermentioned Purchases are reported to have been made yesterday by European firms :—

200	candies	New Akote (14 days)	...	Rs. 264
25	,,	,, Broach, M. G., (15 days)	...	,, 275
15	,,	,, Arvey, (ready)	...	,, 265
150	,,	,, Broach, M. G., (ready)	...	,, 273/75
50	,,	Old Veerumgaum (ready)	...	,, 225
100	,,	,, Dhollerah (ready)	...	,, 225/28

YARNS.

3,000 lbs.	Mule No. 30	... Rs. 10¼
12,000 ,,	Turkey Red, No. 20/20	... ,, 27¼

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—18TH JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th January, 7-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 3 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th January, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 37 hours 54 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th January, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th January, 11-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Via Turkey, 17th January, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 35 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th January, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 17th January, 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 40 minutes.

Via Red Sea, no date and time given.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 17th to 9 P.M. of the 18th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min
From Calcutta	8 13	0 7
,, Kurrachee	0 35	0 2
,, Madras	1 22	0 12

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£4 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Wooden ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	via Suez Canal	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Jan. 15.
	Astarte	Sunderland	Sunderland, Aug. 19.
	Taptee (s)	De Costa	Cutch, Jan. 15.
	Khimjee Oodowjee	Leighton	Liverpool, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Geelong (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	Virginia	Minnemann	Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.
Steamer Walamo, to Liverpool.
Ship Marilla, to Liverpool.

HOOGHLY.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

15	Arabia (s)	Matthews	Singapore, Dec. 28.
	Rutlandshire	Morgan	Ascension, Sept. 21.
	Edward Percy	Nicholson	Kurrachee, Nov 9.
	Weatherfield	Rayll	San Francisco, Oct. 19.
	Moria	Draycott	Galle, Dec. 24.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

14	Nigor (s)	...	London.
	Yorkshire (s)	...	Calcutt.
15	Evelyn	...	Mauritius.

Jan. DEPARTURE.

15	Bordeaux	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sam Mendel, 1062 bundles hoop iron and 30 kegs iron rivets, Jule Siegfried and Co.

St. Olaf (s), 4 casks hardware, W. Cooper and Co.; 8 cases champagne, Bisy and Mackintosh.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 4 bales brown paper and 3 cases foolscape paper, E. Ebramjee.

Alabama, 16 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Pembrokeshire, 30 cases matches and 100 cases oilmanstores, John S. Elmore and Co.; 10 kegs gunpowder, Bull and Co.

Walamo (s), 31 bales paper, N. and H. Wadia and Co.

West Australian, 75 boxes candles, D. Esmaljee; 25 cases champagne, 5 cases hock, and 3 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.; 4 cases haberdashery, H. J. H. Isac; 5 cases candles, A. Russonally; 25 cases eau de lavande and eau de cologne, N. A. and Sons.

Sam Mendel, 24 casks hardware, N. Chandabhoy.

Milbanke (s), 4 cases sherry, 9 cases claret, 2 cases brandy, 1 case champagne, 1 case hock, 1 case whiskey, and 1 case liquor, King, King and Co.

Arabia (s), 8 cases butter, E. Tyrjiee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 3 cases sherry and 1 case sauterne, Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 17 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy.

Mahableshwur, 144 bales hemp, L. Naroujee; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

The Foundling, 65 bales cotton, B. Canjee; 70 bales cotton, L. Dewjee.

Norah Creina, 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 200 bales cotton, J. Nanchand; 23 bales cotton, H. B. Touche and Co.

Jane Law, 500 bundles gails, V. Munjee; 52 bales cotton, N. Jurbee; 200 bales cotton, P. Lalbhoy; 95 bales cotton, M. Lalbhoy; 100 bales coir yarn, C. Luckmedass; 100 bales cotton, P. Cursondass.

Sam Mendel, 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Milbanke (s), 51 bales cotton, S. Monarjee; 2 bales hides, S. M. F. Mamod; 45 bales wool, M. Tuckerey and Co.

Australia (s), 150 bales wool, N. Khuttow.

Walamo (s), 1,163 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 300 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 50 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 2,340 dolls coir yarn, J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 50 tons old iron sheets, R. Scrabjee and Co.

Violet (s), 1002 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 47 bales wool and 42 bales cotton, K. Pitamber; 9 bales cotton, M. Gopalidass; 30 bales cotton, The L. A. and A. Co.; 72 bales cotton, B. Dewsee.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore (s), 1 box shawls, Ewart, Latham and Co.; 571 pieces E. teeth, C. Ebram; 1 case shawl, N. J. Moola; 213 pieces E. teeth, S. Futtabhoy; 142 pieces E. teeth, B. Vullybhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Cashmere, 200 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried and Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.

Ivanhoe, 500 bales cotton, M. Tuckerey and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia (s), 10 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 18.

Johnstone, M.D., Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Carwar.

Sheppee, Captain, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran.

Barker, Assistant Sugeon, Medical Department, on sick leave from Khandala.

Schneider, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Deccan.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 18.

Byres, Captain, 18th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Jan. 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg. J. C. Annesley, of the Ben. Med. Est., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

L. J. Brown, R.E., Asst. Engr. second grade, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

When Native Commissioned or Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Native Army, proceeding to their homes as unfit for further service, are provided with free passages by rail or Government steamer, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 620, dated 10th Sept. 1868, the travelling allowance granted under paras. 40 and 41, page 400 Jamieson's Code, will be withheld for that portion of the journey for which free conveyance is given.

2. When free conveyance is furnished for a portion of the homeward journey only, travelling allowance will be granted for the remainder of the distance at the rate of three annas for each day's journey of fifteen miles; but in no case will the total amount exceed three months' pay to men from Hindustan, and one month's pay to all others who may have been enlisted within the territories under this Government. These charges will be passed on a certificate of the distance from the place where the man leaves the rail or steamer to his destination, it being understood that no travelling allowance will be passed where the distance to be travelled is less than 15 miles.

3. It is to be understood that the men shall not be considered as having an option as to free passage, which is to be always given when circumstances allow it.

4. In cases where free passage is not available, the grant of travelling allowance will be continued as heretofore.

The services of Capt. G. F. Blowers, S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for appointment as Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecund.

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, the Military Pay Office, Poona Circle, will be abolished from the 1st April 1872, inclusive. In anticipation of that measure, the following arrangements are ordered, subject to the approval of the Govt. of India :—

Maj. D. B. Young, Actg. Exr. Pay Depart., to resume charge of his permanent appointment of Presidency Paymaster, for the purpose of carrying out all arrangements preparatory to the Presidency Pay Office being constituted the sole Military Pay Office in this Presidency.

Col. H. J. Day, Actg Presidency Paymaster, on being relieved by Maj. Young, to return to Poona and resume charge of the Pay Office, Poona Circle.

Lt.-Col. J. Thacker, Deputy Asst. Comsry. Genl. 1st class, to act as Exr. Pay Dept. He will proceed and relieve Maj. Young, at once.

Col. G. E. Ashburner, Actg. Paymaster Poona Circle, on being relieved by Colonel Day, will be replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The following appointments are made, with effect from 7th Jan. 1872, and during the absence of Col. Kirby on furlough, on medical certificate, or until further orders :—

Col. C. T. Aitchison, Deputy Adjt Genl of the Army, to officiate as Adjt Genl of the Army.

Lt.-Col. A. Carnegy, Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army, to officiate as Deputy Adjt. Genl of the Army.

Major A. Wardrop, S. C., to officiate as Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

The following arrangement is confirmed :—

Col. C. T. Aitchison, Deputy Adjt. Genl of the Army, officiated as Adjt. Genl. of the Army, in addition to his own duties, from 12th Dec. 1871 to 6th Jan. 1872.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

General List, Infantry—Lt. Malcolm Wilkinson Stevens to be Maj. from the 24th Oct. 1871, vice Malden, Cadre 6th N. I., retired.

Capt. R. M. Lloyd, S. C., is appointed Supt of Bazaars at Hyderabad, Sind, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st Oct. last.

Lt. William Francis Prideaux, S.C., having completed twelve years' service, to be Capt. from 12th Jan. 1872, subject to H. M's approval.

Capt. H. Phillipps, S.C., 3rd Squad. Officer, 2nd Cavalry is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Col. W. S. Cahusac, S.C., Comdt. 16th N.I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lt. D. B. Hickman, Bom. S.C., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in the current month, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following appointments are made :—

Capt. M. J. J. Mignon, S.C., Offg. Brig. Maj., to be a Brig. Maj. on the Establishment, vice Lt.-Col. Miles, whose tenure of office expired on the 11th instant.

Capt. J. G. E. Griffith, S.C., to officiate as Brig. Maj. during the absence of Maj. Beville, or until further orders.

The services of Surg. A. N. Hojel, are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 877, of 28th Dec. 1870, republishing G. G. I. No. 1192 of 1870, the Govt. of India has decided that it was not intended to grant any extra allowances to a Surg. of R.A. for the charge of Batteries of another Brig.

The services of Lt. C. F. Fuller, R. E., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the P. W. D.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Mainwaring, S. C., Comdt. 30th N. I., or Jacob's Rifles, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Actg. Deputy Insp. Genl. of Hospitals G. G. W. Maitland, F.R.C.S.I., is confirmed in that rank from 20th Oct. 1871, vice Ward, retired.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Otto Nolle resumed charge from Mr. T. T. Hanhart, of his duties of Actg. Consul in Bombay for the Netherlands, on the 1st instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. D. Pollen, Actg. Assist. Judge and Session Judge of Surat, assumed charge of his office on the 10th instant, before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of Office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1866.

Azum Vaghjeebhai Meethabhai, first carkoon of Pardee, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Surat district.

Mr. Dewan Sawaising Hurisai, Mooktyarkar of the Thoole Talooka, is invested with the powers of Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Frontier Districts.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant to Mr. Sarvotum Sukharam, fifth Translator and Interpreter on the Original Side of the High Court, an extension for a fortnight, to commence from the 16th instant, of the privilege leave for one month and a half granted to him in Govt. Notification dated the 9th instant.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments, made by the Hon. the Chief Justice, in the Translators' Establishment of the High Court :—

Mr. Ball Bhasker, Gujarathi and Marathi Translator and Interpreter on the Appellate Side of the High Court, to continue to act for Mr. Sarvotum Sukharam from the 16th instant.

Mr. Ball Bapoo to continue to act for Mr. Ball Bhasker from the 16th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, has been allowed one month's privilege leave of absence.

Mr. Williams, Asst. Conservator of Forests, acted as Deputy Conservator of Forests, third grade, at Tanna, during the absence of Mr. Campbell, from 18th July to 22nd Oct. 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. Hughes, Cotton Inspector in Sind, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for five weeks of the leave of absence granted to him in Govt. Notification, dated 18th Nov. 1870.

Capt. C. W. Godfrey and Mr. W. S. Price, Asst. Supts., S. M. Country Revenue Survey, have been appointed to officiate, the former as Deputy Supt, and the latter as Asst. Settlement Officer, in that department.

Mr. J. Pollen, C.S., passed an examination in the Hindustani language on the 15th instant.

Mr. Adarjee Jeewunjee to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Broach.

Mr. Rungrow Bheemajee to act as Deputy Collector of Colaba.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J. Thorburn to act as Controller of Municipal Accounts for the City of Bombay.

Mr. Percy G. Scott has passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard.

Mr. W. Potts, Inspecting Post Master, North Canara, has been allowed by H. E.'s Principal Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period of six months on sick certificate.

Asst. Surg. Amarasa Sudasiva Jayakur performed the duties of Civil Surg., Ahmedabad, from the 2nd to the 31st Dec. 1871, both days inclusive.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India is republished for information and guidance :—

"No. 5.—Lt. W. I. LeBreton, Bom. S. C., Offg. Deputy Controller, N. W. P., and Deputy Controller, Bombay, is permanently posted to that province, vice Duncan.

Lt. W. I. LeBreton, Bom. S. C., is appointed Deputy Controller of P. W. Accounts, Bombay, vice Duncan.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lt. J. Brebner, late I. N., is appointed Shipping Master, Bombay, vice Mr. Freeman, deceased.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. J. M. Campbell and J. L. Johnston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of second Asst. Collector of Colaba, in the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

Messrs. C. R. Evans and W. M. Salmon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Colaba, on the 29th Dec. 1871, in the afternoon.

Messrs. W. R. Ramsay and M. J. Shaw Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and Magistrate of Surat, on the 6th instant, in the forenoon.

Mr. Ochowal Vijalal Desai is appointed a Member of the Taluka Local Fund Committee of Oolpar, in Surat.

Azum Keshowlall Kalidas conducted the duties of the Mamlutdar of Jumbusur, in Broach, from the 4th Sept. 1871 to 24th Oct. 1871.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	Jan. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 22	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 30	2 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	Feb. 13	2 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Jan. 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam-packets are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after-packet at 3 P.M.

After-packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M. :—

Monday	Jan. 22	Friday	July 12
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 19
,,	Feb. 5	,,	,, 26
,,	,, 12	,,	Aug. 2
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 16
,,	Mar. 4	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 11	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 18	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 13
,,	Apr. 1	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 8	Monday	,, 30
,,	,, 15	,,	Oct. 7
,,	,, 22	,,	,, 14
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 21
,,	May 6	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 13	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 18
Friday	,, 31	,,	,, 25
,,	Jun. 7	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 14	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 23
,,	July 5	,,	,, 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 5; every additional 4 ounces—annas 5.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon		At Noon.
Tuesday	Jan. 30	Monday Aug. 12
,,	Feb. 13	,, ,, 26
,,	,, 27	,, Sept. 9
,,	Mar. 12	,, ,, 23
,,	,, 26	Tuesday Oct. 8
,,	Apr. 9	,, ,, 22
,,	,, 23	,, Nov. 5
Monday	May 6	,, ,, 19
,,	,, 20	,, Dec. 3
,,	Jun. 3	,, ,, 17
,,	,, 17	,, ,, 31
,,	July 1	,, 1873.
,,	,, 15	,, Jan. 14
,,	,, 29	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At Noon.		At Noon.
Tuesday	Feb. 13	Monday Aug. 26
,,	Mar. 12	,, Sept. 23
,,	Apr. 9	Tuesday Oct. 22
Monday	May 6	,, Nov. 19
,,	June 3	,, Dec. 17
,,	July 1	,, 1873
,,	,, 29	,, Jan. 14

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1871 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	Jan. 29	Monday	Mar. 25
,,	Feb. 12	,,	Apr. 8
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 22
,,	Mar. 11	,,	May 6
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 20

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Monday	Jan. 22	Monday	Mar. 18
,,	Feb. 5	,,	Apr. 1
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 15
,,	Mar. 4	,,	,, 29
,,		,,	May 13

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following date from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations :—

Monday ... Jan. ... 22.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs.	42 0 0
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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4 0

NOTICE.

MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to RECEIVE VISITORS at Government House, Parell, on FRIDAY next, the 19th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock p.m.

Visitors are requested to bring their Cards.

T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, Parell, 12th January 1872.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GREGSON—SAVAGE—January 17th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Maule, M. H. Gregson, Royal Engineers, to Mary Emma Griffith, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Savage, R.E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PIDDINGTON—January 13, at No. 7, Royd Street, the wife of A. L. Piddington, of twins, daughters.

PORTER—January 15th, at Bareilly, the wife of F. W. Porter, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

GILBERT—January 10th, at Calcutta, 93, Clive Street, William Harry, the youngest son of Jas. Gilbert, Esq., aged 1 year and 8 months.

HAMILTON—January 11th, at Allahabad, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Fermien, Canni-gton, Mrs. Hannah Hamilton, widow of the late Captain Joseph Hamilton, Commissary of Ordnance, at the advanced age of 80 years.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

THE Government of Bombay has put forth in its Administration Report for 1870-71, what we must accept as the long-looked-for explanation of the reasons which induced His Excellency in Council to recommend the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property by the State. "In 1869," we are told, "in the interests of "the trade of the port, and to prevent any "monopoly by private companies in an extensive "portion of the foreshore, the property of the "Elphinstone Land and Press Company was "purchased by Government." Now this statement, whoever may be responsible for it, is simply a dishonest perversion of a sound argument. If our readers will bear with us for a moment, we will take a brief retrospect of the land policy of successive Governments of Bombay, to show what were the circumstances that originally drew from the mercantile community of Bombay a protest against the possible monopoly of foreshore rights by private companies, and how shamefully the Duke of Argyll has been deceived if he was led to suppose that the public interests would be sufficiently protected by the transfer of the Elphinstone Estate. It is now eleven years since Mr. James Fleming obtained from Sir George Clerk the Warree Bunder concession, which encouraged the Elphinstone Company to begin their extensive reclamation works on the foreshore. The success that had crowned the labours of the Colaba Company in reclaiming land for wharves and piers at the other end of that portion of the foreshore which is frequented by traders justified the belief that Mr. Fleming had secured an extremely valuable grant from Government; and, partly inspired it may be by an unworthy feeling of jealousy but chiefly by genuine alarm at the prospect of the tolls they might be called upon to pay for landing and shipping their goods, the general body of merchants urged on Sir George Clerk the importance of keeping all foreshore rights in the hands of the State. It was contended, however, in defence of the concession, that such works as the Elphinstone Company contemplated would never be executed at all except by private enterprise; and the merchants were forced to be content with a condition limiting the amount of the tolls to be levied at the Elphinstone bunders, and an understanding that Government would not alienate Moody Bay, but would itself begin works there to provide the trade of the port with docks and storage ground. Time went on: the Elphinstone Company pushed forward vigorously the reclamation of its portion of the foreshore, while the State did nothing or worse than nothing; and in 1864, when the memorable Back Bay scheme, of which we need say nothing now, had been fairly launched, great influence was used with Sir Bartle Frere's Government to induce it to part with Moody Bay, so that the whole foreshore of the island might belong to various companies which would have eventually combined to form a gigantic monopoly. It was to prevent the consummation of a scheme so fatal to the commercial interests of this port that all men here who were not the absolute slaves of the passing excitement of the hour indignantly protested; but we owed our salvation at that time, not to the prudent forethought of the local Government, but simply to the collapse of speculation in Bombay.

It was not till 1867 that the Government and the citizens of Bombay began to breathe freely again, after the misfortunes of the two years 1865-66, and that schemes connected with the improvement of the harbour and the foreshore once more engaged public attention. Mr. Russel Aitken brought out a plan for the construction of Wet Docks, which elicited from Colonel Strachey, R. E., a memorandum (dated February 25, 1867) remarkable as containing the first official suggestion that the Elphinstone Company ought to be assisted with public money in the interest, not of our trade, but of the Company's shareholders. The Colonel put this in the frankest way. Bombay required, he said, 100 acres of water area for Wet Docks, of which it was estimated that the Elphinstone Company could provide 30 acres, Moody Bay 45 acres, and the Colaba Company 25 acres. It might have been thought that the proper course for Government to take would be to build its own docks, and leave the Companies to do likewise. But no: Colonel Strachey, while acknowledging that the trade would not take to using Wet Docks except very gradually, advised that works should be begun "simultaneously" with public money at all three of the sites named. The Moody Bay works, it was suggested, should be put in charge of a Harbour Trust, and money should be advanced to the Companies to make their docks themselves, Government Directors being placed on the Boards to watch over the expenditure after the fashion which had proved so eminently successful in the management of the old Bank of Bombay. Colonel Strachey held that the State was bound to give "all reasonable assistance" to the Elphinstone and Colaba Companies, instead of competing with them by turning its own property to the best account; but it is needless to say that his project was warmly denounced by the public, and, as Sir John Lawrence was too shrewd a man to be misled by talk about the duty the State owed to private enterprise, the matter was dropped again for a time.

It was revived, however, by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as soon as Lord Mayo came out, and revived in a far more objectionable form than it had assumed in 1867. Colonel Strachey wanted to assist both the great Land Companies on the condition that they would come under the direction of Government officers; our Governor offered aid only to one. Colonel Strachey wished to advance public money for the construction of new works; the Governor of Bombay advised that two millions should be sunk in an unproductive waste of reclaimed land that nobody will buy. While, in fact, the Colonel's scheme bore some appearance of having been devised in order to give increased facilities to commerce, the sole purpose of the transfer advocated by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald appears to have been to put money in the purses of the Elphinstone Company's shareholders. And who, at the time of the transfer, were these shareholders? Were they, as is sometimes pretended, public-spirited men who deserved compensation for all the time, labour, and wealth they had expended in improving the condition of Bombay, or were very many of them speculators who between 1865 and 1870 had bought up large numbers of shares at a heavy discount in the hope of succeeding, at some time or other, in selling them to a foolish and reckless Government at par? *This* is the interest which has really profited by the sale to which the Bombay Government so complacently refers; and we cannot understand how, in the face of the recorded opinion of high Public Works officers as to the value of Moody Bay, and of the retention by the Colaba Company of a most valuable portion of the foreshore, the local Government can conscientiously affirm that it bought back the Elphinstone property "in the interests "of the trade of the port," and "to prevent a "monopoly."

We are indebted, also, to the Administration Report for throwing new light on the history of the Bunder Fees' Act. No one has guessed yet the true reason why these Bunder Fees were imposed on our trade. We thought the Government really was in want of money, but, according to the Report, it only wished to test its own legal competence to levy fees :—

"It was proposed to make over the management of this property and the foreshore belonging to Government to a Trust, which would have power to raise fees for the payment of establishment and maintenance of works, and also for the payment of the interest on the capital which might have to be expended for the requirements of the property or its improvement. It was also proposed so to raise fees that in the course of time the capital debt might be extinguished, and the trade of the port might be entirely free. A comprehensive measure was required for the attainment of these ends and is under consideration, but in the meanwhile Act V. of 1870 was passed as a preliminary measure, in order to remove a doubt which app

extent which now seems actually sanctioned. "What a slovenly corps the Queen's are," says somebody. "Oh, they have been on detachment duty, you know, and the wonder is they pull through half so well." How far is this excuse to be allowed? If it is so to the present extent, I think there ought to be some remedy for detachments altogether, for it can be no portion of military duty to make a corps unfit to take the field. The remedy seems to lay between the two. Many detachments might be done away with as quite unnecessary, and those actually required should be changed frequently and visited often. To the present extent detachment duty should not cover multitudes of sins.

And now you will like to hear something of what is to be done. On Sunday the force takes up its old position, the 2nd Division to Naraina, and so on. Monday is to be a holiday, and every one allowed to sit on chairs and dine off tables for one day, for you will remember it was from these depôt camps that we started with reduced baggage. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff will move out into bell tents and rely solely on 25 pounds of baggage, and a most healthy effect this will have on the Army. For of course it was said, "It's all very well for the Head Quarters Staff to issue stringent orders while they live in stoved tents, and enjoy every luxury in bed and out of it," as an Irishman put it, "while every one else is sleeping on the cold, cold ground;" whereas now there will be the force of example added to that of precept, and we shall all enjoy ourselves accordingly. It is rumoured that the Chief is going to personally examine some of the officers' baggage when we leave for the Kootub and Soorgaon direction, but imagine it is only a camp 'shave.' As to the termination of the Camp, the only certainty is that we shall shortly hear in General Orders, so that it is no good circulating rumours. The Chief himself will probably not leave until every corps has got clear away from Delhi, and no possible mishap be allowed to interfere with the success of the Camp. It certainly has been a success, and there have been so many 'chiels takin' notes' and pictures, that I have no doubt the English papers will find some room for what has been going on. There is no doubt until next Saturday we shall be marching rapidly about the country, and the Sappers will have an opportunity of blowing up an old fort, unless the weather should interfere. Last night there was rain and thunder, but I fancy it will not last long; if it does, we may perhaps have a little sickness, which the constant moving has hitherto kept at a minimum—in fact less than the troops would have suffered from in cantonments; and although the wiseacres say, wait for the end, wait till you see the number laid up afterwards by rheumatism and neuralgia, I don't myself set much value on what they say. It is very much the same *in degree* for the officers as it is for the men, and the only difficulty with them is to keep enough to eat on the table; indeed, the khansamas have serious thoughts of striking.

I am glad to say Colonel Fraser, 11th Hussars, is much better.

SUNDAY CAMP LETTER, No. V.

Of the fight between General McMurdo defending Delhi with 6 Horse Artillery guns, 12 squadrons Cavalry, 18 field guns and 8 attalions, against Generals Travers and Tombs with 12 Horse Artillery guns, 18 squadrons Cavalry, 18 field guns and 10 Battalions Infantry, I send you a map for your own particular information, Mr. Editor, but will try to make myself clear to your readers without it; and remember, if you please, that I do not intend to describe in detail and regularity of time the proceedings of the day, but to point out and draw attention to what appeared errors in either strategy or tactics, and more particularly to dwell upon the simple matters of instruction which this Camp is intended to give and does not give.

I appeal to every officer in these forces whether I am right or wrong in saying that the simple rules of war, as regards the mode of attacking or receiving an attack according to the last modern ideas, are left utterly untaught; that that highly important, indeed absolutely necessary, system of rapid communication between extreme flanks of an extended force is practically a delusion; that the extent of front which an army of a certain strength should occupy is either unknown or evaded; that the simple and elementary rules for advancing in presence of an enemy are in too many instances slurred over; and to total up the whole thing in a few wo ds, that the Army of Exercise at Delhi is trying to read a word of eight syllables before it knows its A B C.

Perhaps some of you may think that I am romancing, or striving to make the worst of everything that goes on here. Believe me when I earnestly, most earnestly, assert that not one line of these letters has been penned without the hope of doing good to those who wish to learn the art of war—without the intention at least of bringing prominently forward simple questions of tactics which all should know before they have been five years in their own particular branches of the service.

First let me refer to particular cases where the faults I have above enumerated have occurred during the operations of the 10th, and you will, I have no doubt, see the reason why General McMurdo's army met with such irretrievable disaster, and why it was beyond his power to collect himself for another attempt to stop the advance of the enemy on Delhi.

General McMurdo had with him about 6,000 men; with these he attempted to protect a front of 8½ miles; in actual war this space would require about 25,000 men at least; in the map you will see the town of Birasee which masked his right, Chora Kirwa his left. The consequence was that either of his flanks being driven in, he was unable to collect himself in full force in time to come between his enemy and Delhi. Secondly, his reserve had to be a great distance from his extreme flanks, and were unable to come up in time before the fight at either point was decided. Whereas, had his front extended from Birasee to Hydерpore, he would have had a front of 4½ miles only, and could have kept his reserves between Mokundpore and Badli. Even this is an extended line, but would perhaps have been justified by the fact of an expansive wheel lying in front, on one or both sides of which his enemy must advance. Should his enemy unwisely divide his forces, then General McMurdo might have collected his whole force and thrown himself upon one division and crushed it.

General Travers *did* divide his army, but General McMurdo was too scattered to do anything against him. Again the chance of Birasee being captured will at once be seen to be fatal, as it throws General McMurdo's position into one at right-angles to his line of defence (the ridge at Delhi); for General Travers being so overpowering with Horse Artillery and Cavalry at once commanded the plain from Birasee to Jouradah. The importance of Birasee is so manifest that it is hard to understand why the defence of it should have been left to one Battalion and two guns, even granting that four Horse Artillery guns and three squadrons of Cavalry would be driven into it from the front.

The want of a good system of communication was most apparent; messengers were seeking in all directions for the reserves; the officer commanding the 40th N. I at Birasee sent intimation one hour before he was attacked that five Battalions of Infantry were coming on him; unfortunate messengers seeking in all directions; letters for Brigadier Walker were brought up to the present writer again and again; but no such man as Brigadier Walker could be found. One of the earliest mistakes made this day was the parading of Colonel Bruce with three regiments of Cavalry and a battery of Horse Artillery (Hamilton's) in column, when exposed to the fire of Artillery, which was snugly entrenched between Lib spore and Siraspore. Two Horse Artillery guns were in this very time playing upon them from the Karnaul road at about 1,400 to 1,600 yards, the flank of the parade movement being fully exposed. In vain did the officer commanding these two guns of Horse Artillery and his fire understood, and after expending over 100 rounds of ammunition retired in disgust! The parade movement of Colonel Bruce continued, and what did my eyes see! On came the Cavalry and Hamilton's Battery and Artillery without so much as a video at all, unless to find out the peril in front, the entrenched guns vomiting destruction upon them and a nullah rendering anything like a charge impossible. At length the Cavalry broke into a trot, Colonel Bruce and his staff in front spicuously at the head; nearer and nearer they came to the entrenched position, until at 350 yards they halted actually under the fire of two Regiments of Infantry entrenched in absolute security—Hamilton's Battery actually coming into action in a hole from which they could not even see their enemy. Are such scandals as this to continue, and will it be believed when I say that this Cavalry Brigade subsequently helped to turn the fortunes of the day at other portions of the field? Shame! I say, shame upon the system that allows the continuation of this fandango and does not send the whole three Divisions to learn their necessary lessons of A B C! How can you teach young officers when their seniors play such high pranks that it has been found necessary to place the Inspector of Gymnastics on the umpire list to adjudge the prize for strange fantastic tricks? Did Lord Napier, Colonels Thesiger and Lumsden—all undoubtedly able soldiers—mean this appointment as a satire on the whole affair? Perhaps not, and I am made to laugh at the joke as one of Jove's.

When Birasee was being gallantly held by the 40th, the 1st Gurkhas and two field guns came slowly across as if to help in the defence; but though the immense superiority of the enemy was manifest, the Gurkhas lay down in a shelter trench, and calmly looked on while the village was being stormed about 500 yards to their right. Their equanimity was superb as battalion after battalion of the enemy passed on into the village which was if anything to the rear of their right; they lay quiet; presently Cavalry and two guns trotted between them and the village, the guns coming into action actually in their rear; still they lay snug and close in their trench. Presently long lines of Cavalry came up on their left front and passed away to their left rear. This roused them a little. The band and colors of the 92nd Highlanders had put themselves in dangerous keeping. At length, as if aware that something wrong was up, the Gurkha Battalion stood lazily up, sent out a company skirmishing against Birasee, and marched off, not to their rear but towards the enemy's Cavalry. Need I say that their fate was sealed—that they were adjudged prisoners? Methinks the 92nd Highlanders will look after their own colors [illegible] themselves. But the story of Birasee is [illegible]ded. The gallant 40th having to retire, did so in admirable order, but Colonel Fraser of the 11th Hussars with two squadrons of the 11th and two of the 6th Bengal Cavalry were determined to have blood, so they rode down on their own side, charging actually over the 40th and seriously injuring one man at least. It is a wilful disobedience of orders thus riding over any men but doing so over one's own friends is quite unpardonable. Colonel Fraser fortunately took his Cavalry under the fire of three regiments, and was adjudged prisoner as he had Cavalry down on him on flank.

Alas that I should have to tell these tales of one who began his work here so well! but it is beyond dispute that Colonel Fraser has got that disease called tactics to the head, in its worst possible form. It is my imperative duty to speak of it, for it will not do to let the reputation of our army be tampered with by men who cannot control their tempers or their simplest actions. Will it be believed that this officer had a champagne luncheon for Lady Mayo and 40 others spread out in a house far in the advance, so that they might command a good view of the fight: that he ordered the troops in his Cavalry Brigade to defend the luncheon party with their lives, and if necessary to carry Lady Mayo and the guests pick-a-back to security in front of his Hussars on their saddles?" What a scene, with great names sharing in it; but as I speak of others, so will I condemn the great, and ruthlessly draw the curtain to expose the follies of all. Is this the boasted soldier-like simplicity of our Camp and this the result of the 40ths campaign? Well may you blush for these acts of your subordinates, my Lord, but remember your no blame. I simplicity, your personal self-denial, and your labors, will be but as gilded dross if you allow these things to be done under your very nose, and even patronize the excess by giving sanction with your presence to a repetition of the scene. I write this not hurriedly or in reckless disregard of the courtesy to those in higher stations; but honestly believing that true criticism should contain what the writer believes to be just strictures, whoever may be to blame. I fully comprehend that it would be best to praise all above me, but in common justice I now speak the truth out boldly.

Perhaps, my dear reader, you have hitherto fancied that my notes are only meant to raise a laugh. You see the fool's bauble has a lash and can be used; but my letter is getting long and I must end. General Travers dividing his forces pushed McMurdo heavily with one-half on his (McMurdo's) left, and sending Tombs with the other half, completely destroyed McMurdo's right, obliterating the contemptible numbers opposing him at Birasee But, to th speak out—did Travers know aught of the doing of his lieutenant? No, at 3½ P. M. he confessed to Lord Napier he had had no news, and Tombs with a compact command and successful did not choose to have his laurels shared. Well fought Tombs, you might have dined that night at D bi; but remember that it was your duty to tell your General how the day fared; and mingled with the pleasure of your victory, recollect the overpowering superiority of your numbers and that a destroyed cavalry fought on your side.

It is with regret that I must add a note to say that a very severe fall from his horse some time back, for which he would not lay up, coupled with great mental excitement and indefatigable physical work, has broken down this good and gallant officer Colonel Fraser, whose recklessness on many late occasions is now accounted for. There is one universal feeling of grief at this said intelligence; no one has made himself more forward and active in soldierlike pursuits, and the splendid state of his noble regiment, the 11th (Prince Albert) Hussars, tells the character of this gallant Commanding Officer at a glance. We trust his friends will have authority over him to make him give up for a while his passionate pursuit of soldiering and gave his mind and body that rest which they imperatively demand. The service cannot afford to lose altogether an officer such as this.

—*Pioneer.*

* * * *

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following intelligence has reached Government from General Brownlow, C.B.:—

One march short of Sylhoo Savoonga, 10th January.—Colonel Macpherson rejoined me yesterday from his raid to the north—he met with more than usual resistance at the village of Lall Cawma, which was strongly stockaded—one Goorkha was killed, and one officer and nine men wounded by bamboo stakes. He brought back a seer weight stamped C. H. Crane, Wolverhampton, which must have come from the Cachar tea plantations, and clearly implicates the Sylhoos in last year's atrocities. A party of Looshais while preparing an ambush on the 6th were surprised by a convoy; one of the former was killed and two wounded. I should have mentioned in my last telegram that in the conversations with the enemy therein referred to, they were repeatedly told that if they ceased to fire upon us, no further harm would be done to life or property pending the opening of negotiations.

The following has been received from General Bourchier, C.B.:—

12th January.—Reconnoitred yesterday as far as old Kholell, distance about four miles—the village was deserted some months ago, and burnt recently by the Looshais. The village extended for about half a mile in length, and Vonpilal's house for forty yards. The tomb of this Chief is carefully preserved in the village and hung round with skulls of animals and some emblematic curiosities. Elevation of the village four thousand four hundred and fifty feet, and of the hill about where we went with the survey party upwards of five thousand. Our present camp is situated in latitude twenty-four degrees one minute forty-three seconds and longitude ninety-three degrees ten minutes. The country is much more open. Major Moore with Hydayat Alli's coolies is expected in camp to-morrow. All well.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE "ENGLISHMAN.")

STATION No. 7, January 4.

Since the cessation of hostilities on the 29th, large numbers of Looshais daily come into camp, partly influenced by curiosity, but chiefly, I think, bent on doing a little trade with us, by bartering what they have for articles that they take a fancy for, and which happen to be in camp. Salt is the commodity they are fondest of. They are a fine stalwart-looking lot of men, with pleasant jovial-looking faces, as a rule. They are not very tall, the bulk of them being under five feet five inches in height, but they are very muscular, and appear to be capable of any amount of exertion. Their features are decidedly Mongolian in type, but they are not so coarse and heavy-looking as is usual among the hill tribes in these parts, who all belong to the same ethnological family. Their usual dress seems to be a large chaddar, or sheet, thrown over the shoulders, and reaching down to their knees. Many of them have this chaddar of variegated colours, often resembling tartan. The poorer men have it made of coarse cotton, and not nearly so ample as their wealthier brethren. Some of them also wear the dhoti and coats after the Hindu fashion.

Their hair is generally worn long, and carefully parted in the centre. The ends are gathered into a ball, which is fixed on the back of the head with a long metal hair-pin. It is very much the fashion that was in vogue among the ladies twenty years ago The mantris, or ministers, of a great chieftain have their "back hair" twisted into a tail, which extends straight in the air, and is decorated with the plumes of jungle fowl or peacock. It is the most imposing-looking ornament possible, and one of which the wearer seems immensely proud.

Some few men wear the ordinary pagri, but it is not very common. Each man has a bag at his side, slung generally across the shoulders. The sling is made usually of tiger or leopard skin. The bags are made of network, but they wear a shield of goat, tiger, or bear skin over it. The shields made of goat skin are very picturesque, as they have the long hair of the goat hanging down from them. They look, for all the world, like the bags a Highlander wears in front of him. These bags contain ammunition, powder, bullets, &c., when they are away from home, hunting or on the war-path.

About one man in six seems to possess a gun. These are very old fashioned affairs. Most of them are old tower-muzzle guns, and with very long barrels. I noticed with some of the guns bear the date of 1745 upon their barrels. For bullets they use pieces of iron and brass beaten round by a hammer. Heads of nails, stones, and pieces of lead they also seem to put into their guns at times.

Their powder is manufactured in the country by themselves. It is coarse-grained and weak, but this fault they remedy by using very heavy charges. Some of the loaded guns we took were found to have from four to five inches of the barrel loaded with powder. The stocks of these guns are very old-fashioned in shape, and are in many instance s apparently manufactured by the Looshais themselves. Those men who are not armed with guns carry iron-tipped spears. They all, moreover, possess daos, in the use of which they are great experts.

The younger men ornament their necks and ears with beads, teeth of animals, and parrots' bills, strung on kempen strings. They seem fond of smoking. Each man carries a pipe made of bamboo, which he fills and puffs away at in European fashion.

Like all savages, they are very curious, and are greatly delighted at seeing the hands of a watch go, and listening to its ticking. They admire our swords and pistols, but do not seem to think much of a rifle. They say their guns are much better, and they would not make an exchange on any account.

The houses in which they live are built of split bamboo made into a thick species of matting. They are raised off the ground on piles, having a set of steps by which they are entered. Inside each house there is a pucka hearth for the fire to burn into the floor.

Round the walls of the house numerous shelves are placed for holding all kinds of earthen vessels, baskets, and hollow gourds, in which are kept the household goods of the occupants. Their cooking vessels are all made of earth. Many of the houses in Kolei were decorated with boars', deer's, and metens' heads, probably in token of the prowess of their owners in the chase. The Looshais keep pigs, goats, fowls, and pigeons. The pigs were in great numbers in all the villages that were burnt. Very few fowls or goats were left; they had evidently been carried off by their owners.

This camp has been in occupation now for nearly a week. There are wings of the 44th, 22nd, and 42nd here, and also the Sappers.

All the troops are busy at present on the road, some working onwards towards the country of Lalburah, and others patching up that towards Tipai Mukh. To-day the wing 44th N. I., under Colonel Nuthall, is to move on about eight miles to the next place, where water is procurable, which is on the river Tuitu.

The Artillery are still at Tipai Mukh, and there is as yet no word of their coming on. Commissariat stores are accumulating here rapidly, so I expect in a few days more we will all be on the move again. The health of the troops and coolies is very fair, considering the amount of exposure and hard work they are necessarily subjected to. Diarrhœa and dysentery are rather more common diseases than they should be, but as yet they are not excessive. They are the principal complaints at present among the men.

It is dreadfully cold here at present. We have now been about six weeks away from civilisation, and are all getting very ragged and dirty-looking. The rations are bad too, at least the beef is, and we have no sauce to taste them up a bit with. Some days ago none of us were able to change our clothes, night or day, for three or four days together. So you see we are roughing it pretty considerably.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

Yesterday afternoon H. E. the Governor held a Levee in the Durbar Room. A considerable number of gentlemen assembled in the Town Hall, and were duly presented to Sir Seymour. The proceedings had the interest and novelty which *levees* generally have, and H. E.'s band played under the Hall windows and helped to make the few minutes of preliminary waiting tolerable. We shall publish to-morrow the names of the gentlemen who had the honour of being presented to His Excellency.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

Yesterday evening a meeting of ratepayers was held in the Cowasjee Framjee Institute for the purpose of considering the reply given by the Government of Bombay to their memorial. Mr. Macdonald presided over a full assembly, and in the course of a few remarks stated that he considered Government's reply polite but unsatisfactory, and it had been resolved by the Ratepayers' Committee to step over the heads of the local Government and lay their case before the Government of India. The meeting adopted motions endorsing the chairman's views, and after some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Hope's financial reductions were condemned and defended, the ratepayers separated. The meeting was very orderly.

NUISANCES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A correspondent signed "Observer," in your issue of to-day, complains of the nuisance caused by removing night soil so late as 10 o'clock A.M. "Observer" should have pointed out the way in which this can be avoided in future and the work of two or three hours performed in one. Some time ago I saw one of these carts passing through the street after 10 o'clock, and being anxious to know why this work could not be done earlier, I inquired about the matter, and learned that each cart must make a certain number of trips daily, and that the cart which has the greater distance to go must finish a little later than the others. No doubt, only double the number of men and carts at present employed, and the work can be finished earlier every morning; but that means increased expenditure, and it is extremely doubtful whether the present state of the Municipal exchequer can afford it. It is better to put up with the nuisance and remove the night soil at 10 A.M., than not to remove it at all. Of two evils let us choose the least, and say continue to remove it somehow, anyhow, and at any time of the day, rather than leave any of it festering and fomenting in the city; which probably must be done if the carts are prohibited passing through the street at 10 o'clock.—Yours, &c., X Y.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHAMGAUM, 17TH JANUARY.

We are now in the midst of our busy cotton season here, and the "market" presents every morning from 7 till 10 an interesting spectacle. The European agents, their Parsee assistants, the shrewd Marwarees, the Berarce brokers, and a multitude of petty dealers in cliques, and the poor and innocent *koonbees*, are all striving to make the best of bargains on behalf of themselves or their constituents, and hence competition among the buyers is frequently very severe. But there are some gangs of native petty dealers here, who generally buy cotton in the market at a rupee higher than the ruling rate and sell again the same parcels to the exporters and others at a rupee lower, and yet they pocket sufficient profits as to enable them to live in comparative ease, during the rest of the year, until the next cotton season comes round again. The statement will no doubt sound strange, but it is a patent fact nevertheless. This jugglery is smoothly practised upon the poor cultivator, who scarcely knows to count correctly from 1 to 50, by those notorious fellows by their sleight-of-hand at the time of weighing, but the poor good koonbee knows nothing of this business, and goes home in blissful ignorance and feeling happy perhaps at having got a rupee more than others for his cotton, little thinking that he has been swindled of five rupees in lieu of his apparent gain of one. I think it is now high time that these disgraceful proceedings should have a quick termination, and I dare say if the above circumstances were laid before the proper authorities here, this practice of merciless fleecing of the truly miserable *koonbee*, would be effectually checked in a very short time.

Mr. Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, frequently styles this little place "one of the largest cotton marts in India," and I believe by the lapse of time his anticipations are likely to be fully realized. In addition to three cotton steam press companies here, who have always driven a thriving and prosperous business in this part of the country, another pair of steam presses are now in course of erection by one of the first English firms of your city, represented here by a German gentleman. The works of the above concern are carried on with such vigour that it is expected the new presses will be in full swing by the end of next month.

In sympathy with the Liverpool market, our cotton rates here have gone up too high; one bojah costing from 80 to 81 rupees, which means nearly 9d. per lb. in Liverpool. But the latest wire advices do not quote more than 8d. for our cotton. This difference of rates leaves of course a handsome profit of nearly a penny per pound!

THE REPAIR OF THE ROADS IN BOMBAY.

The following letter has been placed at our disposal:—

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 13th January.

To the Acting Executive Engineer.

Sir,—You are aware that the commencement of the repair of the roads for 1872 has been unavoidably delayed, pending a decision by the Bench of Justices, as to whether the contracts given by the late Commissioner were to be confirmed or not.

2. The interval has, however, been well spent in the preparation of careful estimates of the repairs required, and consideration of how the limited sum available could best be turned to account, so that I am in a position, now that the decision (of two days ago) has been received, to give you definite instructions, and you to commence works at once.

3. The 118 miles of road which are under the regular administration of the Municipality have been divided into three classes, according to their extent of disrepair, and each class has been divided into two sections, according to their relative importance. The first estimate was to give 6 inches, 3 inches, and 2 inches to the three classes respectively, and the results were as shown below:—

Designation.	1st Importance.	2nd Importance.	Total.	Length.	Area Acres.
			Rs.	Feet.	
1st Class Roads...	2,14,169	13,692	2,27,771	1,54,282	142·2899
2nd Class Roads..	43,255	7,661	50,916	92,216	63·2231
3rd Class Roads..	16,874	1,449	18,323	3,21,826	197·1923
Totals...	3,24,598	37,622	3,62,220	5,68,314	384·1923

As the sum available for road repairs, after deducting Rs. 1,17,819 for watering, and Rs. 22,800 for scraping, from the total grant of Rs. 3,20,000, is only Rs. 1,79,381, it was evident that the excess, viz. Rs. 1,82,838 was more than it would be possible to provide from any sources likely to be at the disposal of the Justices.

4. This result was much to be regretted, for it is clear that a very thorough repair is generally required. At the same time, it was necessary to accommodate operations to the means of the Corporation, and therefore a second estimate was prepared, striking out certain roads altogether, and reducing the amount of metal to be put on others. The result of this, which is summarised below, is an access of Rs. 94,816 over the grant of the year:—

Designation.	1st Importance.	2nd importance.	Total.	Inches of Metal.	Length.	Area Acres.
			Rs.		Feet.	
1st Class Roads.	1,45,443	6,801	1,52,244	4 & 3	1,54,282	142·2899
2nd Class Roads	43,255	7,661	50,916	3	92,216	63·2231
3rd Class Roads	56,018	15,618	71,629	2	2,96,926	165·2865
Totals...	2,44,716	29,480	2,74,189		5,43,424	371·3157

5. The total sum thus required is certainly not as much as might well be spent with advantage, but I am in hopes that by the expedients which have been arranged between us, such as in some places, merely picking up thoroughly and respreading and rolling, in others taking off for use elsewhere metal which is evidently superfluous, and generally reducing by fresh arrangements the expense of rolling, it will be possible to make the grant go practically a good deal further than the above table would appear to indicate.

6. I shall therefore lay before the Justices a proposal for an increased grant to the extent of Rs. 94,816 as above. Until, however, their sanction or otherwise is obtained, I cannot authorise you to go beyond the available Budget grant of Rs. 1,79,381, and must therefore request you to commence work immediately on those roads in the revised list which are most in need of repair and do them thoroughly to the extent of the individual estimates for each, the remainder standing over for the present.

7. In those repairs, however, you will not be restricted as hitherto to a monthly proportion of the total grant, but will be free at once to spend on putting each road in a good state the whole grant, excepting a portion to be reserved for petty current repair during the rest of the year.—I have, &c.,

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

BOMBAY.

The Weather in Gujerat.—A correspondent informs us that the weather is intensely cold at present in several parts of Gujerat.

Kattywar.—Mr. Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, one of the Extra Assistants to the Political Agent of Kattywar, has been placed in charge of the Wurdwan district.

The Recent Fire.—It is officially estimated that the damage done to the property by the fire in the Borah Bazaar Street on Wednesday amounts to Rs. 200.

Fair at Chinchili.—We see that the annual fair at Chinchili, in Kolapore, takes place in February next. At this fair there is an enormous traffic in cattle, and already from 12,000 to 15,000 head have arrived. The number of people assembling there amounts to from 50,000 to 75,000.

Sent to the Reformatory.—Amooree Salay Mahomed, a Mussulman lad, aged about twelve years, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with attempting to steal several pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Jaffer Hajee, and was ordered to be sent to the Reformatory.

Cheating.—A Hindoo named Purushram Hotechund Killedar, in the firm of Shavlean Keemutram, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Wednesday and obtained a warrant against one Mahomed Shuroef, charging him with cheating, in respect of two Cashmere coats and two diamond rings.

The Illness of the Prince of Wales.—The native inhabitants of Bhownuggur propose to start a fund among themselves with the object of distributing the same among the poor and needy of the place as a token of thanksgiving to the Almighty for restoring to health H. R. H. the Prince of Wales from his serious illness.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday on board the ship Jane Law concerning the death of Robert Leitch, chief mate of the ship. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of his having accidentally fallen into the hold of the ship.

The Pinjrapole.—A petition signed by about five hundred Hindoos has been presented to the trustees of the Pinjrapole (cattle asylum,) in which they pray for the appointment of a Hindoo as Secretary of the institution, in place of Pestonjee Dosabhoy, deceased. The petitioners strongly object to the appointment of a Parsee to the post.

Broach Association.—At a meeting of the Broach Association held on the 15th instant, it was resolved to contribute Rs. 100 out of the fund of the association, to the Bombay Association, which is collecting funds in Bombay to enable several natives to proceed to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 8th January 1872, Rs. 61,46,946. Add silver received during the week, Rs. 25,55,541—total, Rs. 87,02,487. There are in addition 46,95,979 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Theft in the Collector's Office.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Ibrahim Ally was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, head clerk to the Collector of Bombay, with having in his possession a quantity of printed forms and records of the office of the Collector of Bombay, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and was, on conviction, sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Small Causes Court.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., wine merchants, sued a Marwary named Jayaram Vissowram, to recover Rs. 690, being the amount of a policy of insurance on a prow. Mr. Thakoordas, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant; Mr. Bodger represented the plaintiffs. The defendants' solicitor raised several technical objections, and then asked for a postponement of the case on the ground that his material witnesses were at Surat, and they were required to be summoned. After a little discussion it was arranged that the case should stand over till Wednesday the 15th February, on the defendant undertaking to deposit in Court in a week the money for which he was sued.

The Astrologer and King Cotton.—We know to what expensive ceremonies some of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad resort for the purpose of learning the prices of cotton which are to rule in the Liverpool market for a few months after they make shipments. We now hear of a peculiarly novel principle on which a Marwaree has commenced to deal in cotton. He was befooled by a designing native astrologer into the belief that the price of cotton this month would be about 9d. Acting on this belief he shipped from four to five thousand bales to Liverpool, and as the astrologer's anticipation seemed to be approaching realisation, he increased the bulk of the shipments and continues to increase them. Fortunately for him, the cast of the die has in this instance turned up in his favour; or else he might have discovered at his peril the folly of eschewing the calculations of a merchant to be guided by the vaticinations of the astrologer. He must now take a lesson and remember that King Cotton owns no allegiance to the foolish decrees of an astrologer.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

A General Parade.—Yesterday morning the whole Brigade stationed here and at Kirkee, with the exception of the Head Quarters of H. M.'s 83rd and the Sappers and Miners, paraded in drill and marching route order, near the Yerowda Jail, to be exercised in that particular and necessary movement under the eye of Major-General Grant, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army. The Infantry Regiments were drawn up in line of quarter column, H. M.'s 66th Regiment taking the right, H. M.'s 1st Grenadiers N. I. the centre, and H. M.'s 2nd Grenadiers N. I. the left. After performing various evolutions, which lasted about a couple of hours, all of which were performed in a very able and soldier-like manner, the beating of the drums recalled the regiments to their position, from whence they marched back to their respective barracks. We can but remark on the great pains that the Major-General Commanding here appears to take to qualify the military here and render them in every way efficient. "Practice makes perfect" is an old adage having an equal bearing to every profession, without which proficiency cannot hope to be gained; in the present day when all eyes are directed on the condition and efficiency of our army, so much neglected in days of yore, it is highly praiseworthy on the part of that commanding officer who strives to place the men in his charge in as perfect a condition as possible. —*Poona Observer*, Jan. 18.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th January, was 368, being 12 less than in the preceding week, 44 more than the total of the week ending 17th January 1871, and 37 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 285 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including cases not specified here).	Total Reported Births of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	...	...	2	3	...	8	14
Fort, Southern	4,556	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	5	...	1	1	1	14	21	9
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	1	1	3	2	8	2
Marine	75,492	1	16	6	2	3	4	24	29	20
Mandwee	41,152	1	16	5	2	4	...	23	33	9
Chuckla	41,442	1	16	3	2	1	...	24	31	7
Mombaderavee	61,044	1	13	1	1	2	...	24	31	10
Dongree	60,230	...	9	...	2	1	...	15	19	10
Dhobeetalao	71,785	...	7	...	1	3	...	19	25	15
Bunnia	52,550	...	6	...	3	...	...	15	19	26
Bhooleshwur	50,282	1	9	...	2	1	...	18	26	14
Kharatalao	35,450	...	3	...	2	3	...	11	18	8
Mumbadevee	23,083	...	4	...	2	1	...	11	18	5
Khetwaree	29,477	...	4	...	1	5	...	11	21	5
Girgaum	21,503	...	2	...	...	1	1	7	13	2
Chaupatee	6,184	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	8	...	1	...	...	11	4	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	16	...
Tarwaree	9,402	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...
Mandhadeopoora	31,513	5	31	...	1	1	2	71	29	...
Parel	7,092	...	4	...	1	1	...	7	9	...
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...
Sion	12,078	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
Mahim	19,459	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	11	...
Worlee	10,241	...	4	...	...	...	...	5	9	...
Harbour	32,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	16	...	...
Bombay	816,562	13	157	2	36	27	41	4	368	285
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		9	116	11	31	14	31	8	331	94

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified).	Total Reported Births of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	8	1	4	...	1	18	13
Brahmin	1	6	...	6	...	1	18	2
Lingaet	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	4
Bhatia	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	5
Hindoo of other Caste.	7	75	...	13	11	20	154	136
Hindoo out-caste	...	15	...	2	3	...	21	16
Mussulman	3	36	...	9	12	3	103	53
Parsee	...	9	1	2	1	1	23	30
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Native-Christian	2	4	...	2	...	3	16	16
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	2
Negro-African	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	13	157	2	36	27	41	4	368	285
Corresponding week 1871	8	136	17	29	22	43	5	324	262

HIGH COURT.—19TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

238-70—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Eluljee Sorabjee Mistry v. J. A Littlewood—Macfarlane and Skipsey,—part heard.

309-70—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Goswamjee Girdhurjee Maharaj v. Wallibai, widow—C. Tyabjee.—Withdrawn to be dismissed.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gangbai, widow v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

3-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—

been made in Bombay towards the relief of the Persian sufferers; and in Kurrachee, too, the generosity of the public has been most marked. For the last ten days we have had amongst us the Reverend Father P. Arakelian, Superior of the Armenian Mission in Persia, who has been sent to collect alms for the Persian sufferers; and although he had no reason to expect much in this station, as most of the officials are away on tour in the districts, yet, we find it a pleasure to note, he has been liberally assisted and most warmly received by those whom he waited upon for aid. No doubt he will long remember the people of Kurrachee, and wish them every blessing. The reverend gentleman is now, we hear, on his way to Bombay, where, we feel confident, he will also meet with benevolent people to give their mites to ameliorate the lamentable sufferings of the famine-stricken inhabitants of Persia.

ARRIVAL OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM IN CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman*, Jan. 15.)

PUNCTUAL to the moment—as previously arranged—His Majesty the King of Siam, with a numerous retinue, landed from the Viceroy's State barge Sonamookee at Prinsep's Ghat at 3-30 on Saturday afternoon. Previous to His Majesty's disembarkation, Mr. Aitchison, the Secretary, with Mr. Wynne, the Under-Secretary, in the Foreign Department, proceeded on board the Sonamookee, and escorted the King on shore. On disembarking at the landing-stage, erected for the occasion, His Majesty was received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with his Personal Staff, the General commanding the Presidency Division, and the Divisional Staff, and a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen. A guard of honour, composed of a wing of the 13th Native Infantry, with band and colours, was drawn up in front of the Ghat. An immense crowd of people, chiefly natives, had gathered at this point, the line being kept clear by the native police under the direction of Mr. Hogg and Superintendent Percy. A royal salute was fired from the ramparts of the Fort, and from several Government steamers lying in the river. All the ships in the river had their flags flying, and presented a very gay appearance. The distinguished visitors then proceeded to Government House along the river bank, Esplanade Row, and Government Place, in the following order:—

Deputy Quartermaster-General (on horseback).

One troop of the Body Guard in column of fours.

The carriages of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General—

1st carriage—His Majesty the King of Siam, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department, the Secretary to Government, Financial Department.

2nd carriage—The General commanding the Division, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, the Consul-General of Bankok, the eldest Siamese Prince.

3rd carriage—Two of the younger Siamese Princes, the principal attendant of the King of Siam, Major Sladen.

4th carriage (Char-a-Banc)—The other Siamese Princes and attendants of the King of Siam, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

Two of the Aides-le-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Divisional Staff.

(On horseback.)

One troop of the Body Guard in column of fours.

On arrival at Government House, His Majesty was met at the entrance to the Marble Hall by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, accompanied by the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice of Bengal; the Right Reverend Dr. Milman, Bishop of Calcutta; the Hon. Mr. Strachey; Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., and other members of Council; the Hon. E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., and other Secretaries to the Government of India; Major Burne, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, and other members of His Excellency's Staff. The Viceroy then conducted His Majesty to the dais in the Throne-room, and addressed him in a clear distinctly audible voice in the following words:—

"May it please your Majesty,—It gives me the greatest gratification to welcome you in the name of my Most Gracious Sovereign the Queen, to Her Empire of Hindustan.

"It will be my duty to receive you as a faithful and true ally of Her Majesty, and to offer you all such tokens of hospitality and respect as lie within my power.

"I trust that your Majesty will find here, and during your tour throughout this great Empire, much to interest you, and that your Majesty's visit will improve and develop those friendly relations which already exist between the subjects of the Queen and the many millions of people over whom you exercise your kingly rule."

The King then seated himself on the right-hand of the Throne, the Princes and members of His Majesty's Staff having places allotted to them on the right-hand side of the dais in front of the spectators. The front was, on the left-hand side, occupied by the local dignitaries, members of Council, Judges of the High Court, &c. The Princes and members of His Majesty's Staff were then presented one by one to His Excellency the Viceroy, after which the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Right Reverend the Bishop, the Hon. members of Council, the Hon. Judges of the High Court His Highness Prince Chulalonkorn Mahamanaj, His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram and others, were presented to the King, who shook hands with or bowed to each in turn. His Excellency then conversed with the King for a few minutes, after which the King left with his suite, the Viceroy accompanying His Majesty to the top of the grand staircase, and the band playing the National Anthem. At the same time a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William. His Majesty was accompanied to his residence in Wood Street by the officials in attendance, who then left him.

A large and brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Throne room and Marble Hall to witness the reception of the King, the different European Consuls being amongst those present. As soon as the guns from the Fort announced that His Majesty had left the Sonamookee, a sharp look-out was kept for his arrival at Government House, and there was the usual alarm occasioned by the appearance of a red-coated official unconnected with the procession. Soon after 3-30 P.M., Lady Mayo and other ladies from Government House entered and took seats to the left of the dais and behind it. When the King appeared in the Throne room, the spectators rose, and great anxiety was shown to catch a glimpse of His Majesty, who seemed quite at his ease throughout the proceedings. He is evidently a very young man, slightly built, and rather short.

In the evening His Majesty, with some of the Princes and members of his suite, drove on the Course.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

INTELLIGENCE has reached Kurrachee from Gwadur to the effect that an engagement took place towards the beginning of this month between Attah Mahomed Khan, the Naib of the Khan of Khelat at Kaich, and Azzat Khan, the Chief of the *Beaunjoora* tribe, and that the latter had defeated the former. A telegram received from Gwadur on Thursday last, however, states that the result of the conflict had not transpired.—*Sindian*, Jan. 13.

A STRANGE CEREMONY.

A REMARKABLE historical ceremony was performed at the Emperor of Germany's recent battues at Gohrde. Ever since the elevation of that place to a royal hunting seat, it has been the custom to conclude the banquet in the palace by an "after chase," which the Hohenzollerns appear unwilling to discontinue as its present masters. After the removal of the plates and dishes some plain deal tables are brought into the banqueting-hall with tin spoons of various sizes apportioned to the members of the company according to their respective dignity. Around these tables the company take their seats. The chief amusement of the sport consists in beating and rubbing the spoons on the table so as to produce all varieties of noises imaginable by the contact of wood and tin, the human voice being allowed a proper share in the performance. To add to the uproar, the hunting band play on their French horns, to the accompaniment of loud cracking of whips by servants retained for the purpose. The latter two noises lend the performance a sportsmanlike character. The august personages assembled this autumn at Gohrde are said to have proved themselves great proficients in the use of their spoons; and if the entertainment was not as melodious as one of Wagner's operas, Prussian papers inform us that, under the guidance of his master, it was at all events exceedingly mirthful.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

KOULDSCHA.

COLONEL WENYKOFF, lecturer in the Academy of the General Staff at St. Petersburg, has addressed a letter to the *Goloss* relative to Kouldscha, the last conquest of the Russians in Central Asia. This territory, he says, covers a surface of only ninety square miles; but being surrounded by mountains, it is abundantly supplied with water, and constitutes a sort of oasis in the midst of the Asiatic deserts. In 1859 its population was 300,000, but this has since been reduced by frequent civil wars and emigration to 102,000. The whole of the country is fertile, except a few sandy districts in the centre, on the banks of the river Ili; and even these have in parts been converted into gardens and fields. The natural productions are wheat, millet, sago, a little rice, apples, grapes, a variety of the excellent melons. The forests produce wood for building purposes; and in the mountains are found coal, copper, silver, and lead. Kouldscha was conquered by the Chinese in 1757. The invaders almost annihilated the native population, and introduced in their place a motley crowd of Turkestanians, Mandchours, Tchazars, &c., besides which they used the country as a place of banishment for their criminals, so that it speedily became more populous than ever. But although they had conquered the country, they were unable to secure the peaceful possession of it. Insurrections frequently occurred, and some of them, like that of 1827, were accompanied by acts of savage cruelty on both sides. The last was that of the Dzoungasians, *i.e.* the semi-Chinese Mahometans of Turkestan, who were encouraged by the success of their co-religionists in China to rise against their Chinese rulers in 1865. The garrison of Kouldscha and most of the people in the Chinese part of the country were massacred, and the country was ruled by the Dzoungasians until 1867, when the Taranschians, who belong to the pure Turkestan race, obtained the predominance. The latter were still in power when General Kolpakoffsky occupied Kouldscha with his troops last July and annexed it to the Russian Empire. At that time the inhabitants were divided according to race as follows:—39,000 Taranschians; 38,000 Kirgis and Dzoungasians; 30,000 Kalmoucks, Tchazars, Solones, and Siboes; and 5,000 Chinese.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

AT the sitting of the Court yesterday, Mrs. Pearce, sister of Mrs. Woodman, appeared as a witness, and stated that she did not exactly know how old she was; had no belief on the subject; but was at least fifteen (according to appearance she must be twenty-five if not thirty). She resided in Ireland with her father and mother, who were lodge-keepers at Lord Glengall's park at the time the Carabineers were quartered at Cahir, and had frequent opportunities of seeing Roger Tichborne. She, like her sister, had originally been subpœnaed for the defendants. She saw the claimant coming out of Westminster Hall, and recognised him as the Mr. Tichborne she knew formerly, and she said at the moment, "That's Mr. Tichborne, and nobody else." She had seen him since, once coming in and once going out of the Court, and had no doubt about his identity. She told the Attorney-General that if he cross-examined her for a week her opinion would be the same, notwithstanding that the claimant was changed from a slight to a large, heavy man. She admitted that a photograph of claimant she had seen was not like Tichborne; but showed great reluctance to look at the photographs which were in court, two of which were recent, and two of him as a young man; witness was got to say that the latter were more like the Tichborne she knew than the others, and she also stated that it was through her recognition of the portraits that she came to be a witness for the plaintiff. A sergeant of the 8th Hussars, James Beahan by name, formerly in the Carabineers (in 1849), stated that he was drilled in the same class with Roger Tichborne, who was only nominally dismissed from drill, and had to attend as an awkward officer. Witness identified claimant as the same person. It came out that claimant did not recognise the witness, though they had been drilled together for nearly four years. Another ex-Carabineer, Thomas Ratcliffe, who knew Roger Tichborne, and saw him drilled, and who was specific as to his personal peculiarities, stated that in November, 1867, at Brighton, he met a gentleman walking on the cliff whose appearance struck him; and, after careful examination, he was convinced that this person was Roger Tichborne, of whose presence in Brighton he knew nothing previously. Since then he had seen the claimant, and picked him out from amongst others as Mr. Tichborne—the same person he saw at Brighton, and who answered questions as to matters relating to the Carabineers correctly, so that witness had no doubt of his identity. While the Attorney-General was examining the witness he constantly finished his replies to the learned gentleman with the word "General," and, on account of the somewhat hesitating manner in which he answered, he was asked by the Judge to speak to the Attorney-General as he would have done to his commanding officer. In describing the claimant's personal appearance witness spoke of his hair being straight when he saw him in London, adding that it must have been straight because he had just been to dinner. A waiter at the Concert Room, Chatham, one John Harry Munday, who was formerly in the Carabineers, and well knew Roger Tichborne, having recently seen the claimant, was convinced of his identity without a shadow of doubt. A hairdresser of Clonmel of thirty-five years' standing, Thomas Dorley by name, had the honour of cutting the hair of all of the officers of the Carabineers when that regiment was stationed there, and he remembered a mark on the head of one of them. Having examined claimant's head lately, he found a similar mark, and claimant was able to explain to witness where the hairdressing establishment was situated in Clonmel. The place where the mark was was bare of hair. Witness admitted that the claimant's head had changed considerably since he was at Clonmel. This witness exhibited some peculiarities of manner and phrase, which might be designated as somewhat grand, and he was, therefore, though unconsciously, rather amusing. To the jury the witness said that he thought that the hair was lighter twenty years ago than it was now. Mr. Bullpitt, who had been previously examined, was recalled, to state that he gave credit to the claimant after he had seen him, on which point he had been in doubt when he was last in the box. Though pressed very hard in cross-examination as to whether his former evidence—that he had placed £500 to claimant's credit before he saw him—was correct, witness positively persisted that that was a mistake, and that the credit was given after he had identified claimant; and he swore that a letter of the claimant, written on the 6th March, 1867, which stated that he had heard that day that the credit had been then given, was untrue, for the credit was not given until 21st March, which was after witness had seen him. The witness, however, admitted that in saying that it was untrue, he was going a little too far; he thought it was a mistake. He did not adhere to his positive oath. The witness was asked whether a statement in a letter of Mr. Baigent to Rouse, that "old Bulpitt was very curious about the mate, and what Roger Tichborne was doing on board the ship," was correct, and he asserted that he had no recollection of any such matter. The Foreman of the jury got from the witness that when a letter was written giving a credit on his bank, a copy of the letter was not always kept. Then came Captain Burton, the well-known African traveller, who stated that in November, 1868, he met the claimant in South America, at a place near Rosario, when witness was on his way to the Pampas; the claimant being on his return from the Cordilleras to Buenos Ayres, and he was obviously not in a physical condition to cross the Andes, where a great deal of walking was to be done. The route from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, owing to the disturbed state of the country, was very dangerous, as witness had reason to know. The claimant was too stout, had too much stomach, to have crossed the Andes. The claimant stated to witness that he had received letters which recalled him to England. Sir William Fergusson was then called, and stated that he had made medical examinations of the claimant twice in the present year and found several scars upon each ankle on the inner side, one under the left ankle being most distinct, which might have been caused by the incision of a lancet. There was a round scar on the left fore-arm, caused either by a boil or a wound, and there were marks of vaccination; but so much larger than what generally results from vaccination in England. There was a scar caused by a penetrating wound from a fish-hook on the outer part of the left eyebrow; there were scars on the bridge of the nose; bones of which had been broken; his legs were in-kneed; on the left shoulder were marks such as might be caused by a seton; there was a scar on the back of the head, over the right side of the occipital protuberance, caused in its direction, and of long standing. There was a brown mark on the left side; the hands were soft and fat, with small knuckles, supple; the thumb of the left hand was peculiarly pointed, the fleshy part projecting beyond the nail, which was imperfectly developed. He recognised the peculiar thumb in a photograph of the claimant shown to him. The cross-examination being directed as to whether there was any difference in the appearance in the person of the claimant in examinations which were made in February and November this year, and Sir William Fergusson not having his notes with him, his further examination was postponed till to-day. Colonel Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart-Wortley deposed that he had made photography his special study; was of opinion that the photographs used in the cause were taken from the daguerreotypes also put in. He spoke to the peculiar formation of the, end of the thumb, above alluded to by Sir W. Fergusson. He had seen claimant for the first time that morning, and having examined his hand had no doubt that the photograph was taken from a man with such a hand. One or two formal questions were then put to Mr. Locock Webb, the Chancery barrister. The evidence for the day here ended.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

YESTERDAY, at the sitting of the Court, Colonel Stuart-Wortley was recalled, and, one of the photographs of the claimant having been submitted to him by the direction of the Chief Justice, he said that it had been varied from another photograph, which had been touched up in several points. Comparing this photograph with the two daguerreotypes died in the cause, the witness said it was taken from one of them, in which the figure was represented with a waistcoat—the picture in the other being without that garment—and not from a third daguerreotype, of which nothing was known. This photograph had been so altered that what was the waistcoat in the original had been used so as to make it appear that the coat was buttoned, which was not so in the original daguerreotype; while the expression of the face had also been somewhat changed by manipulation. (At this point the eight o'clock telegram from Sandringham, stating some improvement in the condition of the Prince of Wales, was read aloud by the officer of the Court, and was received with a burst of applause, which was by no means checked.) Photographs of the claimant taken since his return to England were stated by the witnesses to be from the life. As to the peculiarity of the lobe of the claimant's ear, the witness said that he could not discover any such peculiarity in the photograph. The portraits, both daguerreotype and photographic, underwent a minute examination by the witness, and every point connected with them commented upon—the Chief Justice himself conducting the examination in much detail. Mr. Locock Webb, of the Chancery Bar, then appeared, and his examination was about to be continued when the Attorney-General interposed with an inquiry whether the seal of professional confidence between him—as counsel—and his client was to be removed. It being asked whether Mr. Webb drew the bill in Chancery, that gentleman asked if liberty of disclosure was given him by the claimant. To this Mr. Pollard replied that, as regarded anything in the nature of personal communications, he was at liberty. Mr. Webb said he could not distinguish between what he was to state and what he was not, but personally he was ready to make a full disclosure if he had the claimant's permission to do so. Mr. Pollard then said that all restrictions in matters in which Mr. Webb had acted as counsel for the plaintiff were withdrawn. Mr. Webb said that he would act on any direction of the Court, but he took it to be an established rule that the assent of the client was necessary to disclosure. Mr. Pollard said that the plaintiff did assent. The Attorney-General insisted that the liberty to examine should be complete, and not partial. In the main, this was eventually assented to; and Mr. Webb proceeded to say that he prepared the bills in the Tichborne Chancery suits, and they were settled by the late Lord Justice Giffard, when at the bar, he having previously advised on the cases. In 1867 he had a personal interview with the plaintiff, in order that he might form his own opinion, having told Mr. Holmes that he would not be concerned for an impostor. The case submitted by Mr. Homles to Mr. Webb, and that gentleman's opinion, were produced and read. This, with some discussion upon the counsel to whom all the documents referred to in the case, occupied considerable time. The evidence of Mr. Webb was at this point postponed, in order that of Sir William Fergusson should be received, according to arrangement. That gentleman next produced the notes which he had taken at his examination of the claimant, and his cross-examination by the Attorney-General was resumed. The notes which were read were in unison mainly with his statement as to the scars and marks on the claimant's person made on the previous day. It appeared that, whereas the witness had said that there were marks on both ankles, in the notes the right ankle only was mentioned; and he said that this was a mistake. A difference between the previous evidence and the notes, as to whether there were one or two cicatrices in the right eyelid, was suggested; and the witness said they were of such a kind that they might be called either one or two. These were the scars spoken of as being on the eyebrow, and it was said that they were almost on both the eyebrows and eyelid. A number of the scars, according to the claimant's account, were caused by scratches and bruises when riding in the bush in Australia, whence he had come, some covered with blood. The witness was positive that there were scars on both feet, though one wound was more distinct than the other. A cast of a right foot was handed to the witness, who marked on it the place and size of the scar he had observed on claimant's foot. It was stated that it would be very difficult to get blood from this part of the plaintiff's person, his superficial veins were so small. The practice of bleeding in the foot was almost unknown in this country, but it was common abroad; the witness was not aware that it was most common in Spain and the Spanish colonies; nor had he ever heard that a basin with a bleeding foot in it was a common sign of a barber-surgeon's shop in the Spanish colonies. The witness was unable to remember whether in Scotland the punctures for vaccination were larger than they generally are in England. The cicatrix of an issue would be different from that of a seton—the one being round, and the other two with a tail. Only once, or at the year or two, it was difficult to fix the age of a scar; and this applied to the scar on the claimant's head as well as the others on his body. The peculiarity of the shape of the thumb of the claimant, which had been mentioned, applied only to the left hand, the particular malformation of which could not have been wholly produced by manipulation, or by the biting of the nail. The question whether the claimant should be examined by medical men on the part of the plaintiff, was discussed, and at length arranged. The witness spoke to other peculiarities in the claimant—such as his teeth; a peculiar bond in his fingers; the ears, which were unusually large and pendent; the lobes big, but handsome. With reference to a mark on the wrist, it was said that a very small tattoo-mark might be burnt out by cautery.

THE DIVORCE CASE WITH FIVE CO-RESPONDENTS.

TENTH DAY, DECEMBER 15.

(Before Lord PENZANCE and a SPECIAL JURY.)

FIREBRACE *v.* FIREBRACE, GEORGES, KING, FIREBRACE, DAVENPORT, AND HOGG.

THE further hearing of this suit was proceeded with this morning.

Dr. Deane, Q.C., who was addressing the jury in reply upon the whole case on the part of the petitioner when the Court rose last evening, resumed his address this morning. In reply to the insinuation of Mr. Huddleston that the petitioner had taken his wife away to his squatting stations, where she had no society, he stated that, so far from that being the case, for three years after their marriage she was within a mile and a half of his own relations, whom she could have seen if she had had a mind almost every day. As to the assertion that the respondent had never indulged in stimulants after she came to England with her husband, he quoted from letters of the respondent herself, in which she admitted "her besetting sin," and hoped her husband would forgive her. Besides that, there was evidence which distinctly showed that while the respondent cohabited with her husband in England she was much given to stimulants, and was often intoxicated. He then went on to comment on the various portions of the evidence, and argued from them that the petitioner had done all that man could do to save his wife from the consequences of her "besetting sin," but his effort had been in vain. In regard to the evidence as to the adultery with Georges, he read the co-respondent's own evidence, taken on commission, in which he stated that Mrs. Firebrace was with him in the mess-room waiting for her brother-in-law from an hour to an hour and a half, and that was altogether different from the statement of Corporal White, who stated that she was not there above five minutes. In regard to the co-respondent King, he commented strongly upon the absence of the gallant gentleman. Mr. Huddleston had stated that he had no means to defend himself, but according to the newspapers he found that he had put in an appearance, and that he was represented there by a learned counsel. At all events, he was so at the commencement of the case. Independent of that, however, he was assured that the gallant captain had been seen in London a few weeks ago, and if he wished to maintain the fair fame of this lady, why on earth did he not present himself in court and give an unqualified denial to the charge brought against him and her? In regard to Harriet Allen's diary, about which so much had been said, he contended that it was visible to any one that the words "jolly cuddle" "jolly spree," and so forth, were written over other writing, and that they were not in the handwriting of Harriet Allen.

It was half-past three o'clock before the learned counsel had concluded his address, and the learned judge stated that he would defer his summing up until to-morrow morning.

A FREE-LOVE HEROINE.

(*Saturday Review*, Dec. 9.)

ALTHOUGH we are at times rather sorely tried by our shrieking sisterhood at home, a certain Lucretian satisfaction may perhaps be found in contrasting their comparatively tame and decent behaviour with that of the wild women of the Western Continent. If some of our countrywomen occasionally display a morbid fondness for unsavoury subjects, and propound some startling doctrines, their views of feminine freedom and independence fall far short of those which are advocated by Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, who is now lecturing on "Free Love" to large audiences in the United States. At Steinway Hall, New York, some three thousand persons, it is computed, were present at her lecture. It is stated that the substance of the address will not bear repetition, and that in this country it would be suppressed under Lord Campbell's Act. Mrs. Woodhull is reported to claim "an inalienable, constitutional, and natural right to love whom I may, to love for as long or as short a period as I can, and to change that love every day if I please." It must be admitted that the privileges of free love could hardly be asserted in more explicit or more comprehensive terms. It is a prosaic and literal rendering of Tristram's song:—

New life, new love, to suit the newer day;
New loves are sweet as those that went before;
Free love—free field—we love but when we may.

Not only, Mrs. Woodhull holds, is the community not entitled to interfere with this right, but it is bound to protect her and her sex in the exercise of it. "I trust," she added, "that I am fully understood, for I mean just that and nothing else." We are afraid there is no possibility of mistaking Mrs. Woodhull's meaning, and perhaps it is as well, if free love is to be preached at all, that it should be proclaimed in the plainest and most outspoken language, so that there may be no misapprehension as to what it implies. An attempt has been made by an English writer to give a romantic and poetical version of the vagaries of the free lovers, glossing over the more repulsive aspect of the subject, and suggesting an impression of primitive and simple innocence. It I cannot be said that Mrs. Woodhull encourages any illusions of this kind. Walt Whitman himself could hardly be more frank and uncompromising in his defiance of social conventions, or in his assertion of the supremacy of instinct and passion. Indeed it appears that the lecturer went rather too far for her audience at Steinway Hall, and that her too candid and glowing confessions created some disorder, which was increased by an altercation between herself and one of her sisters who wanted to get control of the hall.

It will be gathered from what has been said that Mrs. Woodhull is no ordinary woman, and this impression is fully borne out by a sketch of her life which has been written by one of her admirers. Mr. Theodore Tilton, who was the chairman at Steinway Hall, is also Mrs. Woodhull's biographer; and it is difficult to say which most excites our amazement—the lady's career, or the manner in which it is described. Those who have read George Sand's Memoirs will recollect the amusing emphasis with which she insists upon the *solidarité* of hereditary qualities as an explanation and justification of her eccentricities. After the account which is given of Mrs. Woodhull's family, one can scarcely be surprised at anything this lady might say or do. She is stated to be the seventh of ten children of Roxana and Buckman Clafin of Ohio. She was christened Victoria after the Queen of England, who was crowned just as she was born; and her biographer appears to be under the impression that the Queen ordained a gift to all her namesakes of that year and hints that Mrs. Woodhull has some thought of visiting Windsor, and claiming the endowment to which she believes herself entitled. Her mother is described as "an eccentric old lady, compounded in equal parts of heaven and hell." She will pray till her eyes are full of tears, and "in the same hour curse, till her lips are white with foam." The father "exhibits a more tranquil bitterness, with fewer spasms." He had a habit of keeping a number of plaited willow or walnut twigs in a bundle of rain-water, and with these he used to chastise his family, occasionally varying the discipline with a hand-saw or a log of firewood. Mrs. Clafin has been from her youth a religious monomaniac, and her husband is also subject to similar excitements. It is charitable to accept the suggestion, if this description of him be true, that pecuniary losses unsettled a naturally morbid and ill-balanced mind. Such are the two parents whose commingled essence, Mr. Tilton assures us, constitutes the spiritual principle of his heroine. The children would appear to share the peculiarities of the parents. They are described as a sisterhood of furies, tempered with love's melancholy. "Here and there one will drop on her knees and invoke God's vengeance on the rest." They are also remarkable for their sloth and greed, and for the ingratitude which reviles the hand that feeds them. "It is the common law of the Clafin clan that the idle many shall eat up the substance of the thrifty few," of whom Victoria is one. Mr. Tilton admits that he is a little rough in speaking of this remarkable and not prepossessing family, and attributes it to "a rude prejudice in favour of the plain truth." It may be assumed that Mrs. Woodhull, for whose honour the pamphlet is written, shares the prejudice, and has no objection to having her family held up to public odium in this manner. It would appear that free love does not begin at home. Victoria's youth was passed in drudgery and unhappiness, but—"here," says her biographer, "I must let out a secret"—the drudgery was cheered and assisted by spirits. From her childhood down to the present time she has been in constant communion with the angels. She does just what they direct her to do; she writes and speaks directly from their inspiration. "In pleasant weather she has a habit of sitting on the roof of her stately mansion on Murray Hill, and there communing hour by hour with the spirits." When she was a child the spirits used to be so obliging as to do her lessons for her at school, carry her basket, and ply her spade in the garden. The chief of her spiritual acquaintances is described as "a matured man of stately figure, clad in a Greek tunic, soleran and graceful in his aspect, strong in his influence, and altogether dominant over her life." For years he came to her almost daily, but would never divulge his name; at length he took her into his confidence. Appearing suddenly, he wrote on the table, in English letters, the name of "Demosthenes." The biographer, who professes to be very cautious in what he says, and to give only facts which are quite beyond doubt, will not express any opinion of his own as to the reality of this inspiration, but he goes so far as to say that if Demosthenes could arise and speak English he could hardly excel this "talented woman in her glowing hours." All Mrs. Woodhull's compositions are said to be dictated by the spirits, Macaulay, it is suggested, occasionally helping on Demosthenes; and as she repeats the words, lying in a trance, her husband writes them down for publication. An extract which Mr. Tilton gives as "not unworthy of Macaulay" is rather hard on the historian, who would certainly have done something dreadful to his schoolboy if he had found him writing anything like this as a prose exercise:—"It is again true, also, that to some minds there is a consonant harmony between the idea and the word, so that its euphonious utterance seems to their imaginations to be itself a genius of success."

Demosthenes, it appears, had predicted to Mrs. Woodhull that she would emerge from poverty, and live in a fine house, conduct and publish a journal, and become the ruler of her people. He intimated that if she went to 17 Great Jones Street, New York, she would find a handsome house ready for her reception; and she had no difficulty in discovering the house, and has installed herself there. All the predictions have come true, with the exception of the last, which Mrs. Woodhull has already taken steps to realize by nominating herself for the Presidency of the United States at the next election. From household drudgery she passed to the stage, which, notwithstanding her success, she soon abandoned for the more lucrative business of a spiritualist medium. By the help of the spirits she wrought miraculous cures, detected robbers, and told fortunes. These tricks paid better than acting, and in one year she gained, it is said, a hundred thousand dollars. But in 1869 the spirits made her give up her practice as a medium—perhaps a more prosaic explanation is that she and they were played out by this time—and she then took to lecturing on free love, and publishing a newspaper which is the organ of the movement. We gather from Mr. Tilton's pamphlet that an uncharitable world has credited Mrs. Woodhull with acting up to her professions, and practising the license which she advocates. Her biographer is anxious that it should be understood that she has only two husbands, and that though all three occasionally live under one roof, she was legally divorced from the first husband in Indiana, and has only admitted him to her table out of charity; indeed, it was her second husband who, when he heard of his predecessors distress, himself brought him to the house. Mrs. Woodhull's first marriage had to have taken place when she was only fourteen years of age, and it was her husband's brutality and repeated infidelities which led her to meditate on the consoling doctrines of free love, and to work out the theory of unrestricted liberty, which she is now preaching. Mr. Tilton is shocked at the wickedness of the people who suspect or believe scandalous stories about the immaculate Victoria, though he partly consoles himself with the reflection that even King Arthur's "white blamelessness was once accounted blame. It may be suggested, however, that a lady who goes about proclaiming the remarkable opinions which we have already quoted can scarcely be surprised that there should be a disposition to believe that she is ready to practise what she preaches, and that her residence with two husbands at a time, coupled with her well known views, should give rise to unpleasant suspicions. The vehement assertion of a right is usually supposed to imply a desire or intention to take advantage of it; and there would seem to be an obvious inconsistency in one who justifies a daily change of husbands resenting as an insult the supposition that she does not hesitate to avail herself of the liberty which she claims. Mr. Tilton does not forget to give us a description of his heroine's personal appearance, which he has carefully studied from several points of view. Looked at over the left shoulder, her side face has a perfect aquiline outline; but if you look at it over the other shoulder, the lines are irregular and the front face is broad, with prominent cheek-bones and some unshapely nasal lines. It will be understood that her beauty is that of expression, rather than feature. We are assured that this remarkable person, who writes like Macaulay and talks like Demosthenes, can also ride a horse like an Indian, climb a tree like an athlete, row a boat, play billiards, and "walk all day like an Englishwoman." Perhaps, however, her most remarkable accomplishment is that, in the midst of slander and injustice, "she beats her daily gong of business and reform with notes not musical, but strong." It is a startling trait of American versatility that a lady who has been a spiritualist medium, and who goes about lecturing on free love, should also carry on a bank as well as a newspaper; but it is possible that Mrs. Woodhull finds the notoriety which she has acquired not unprofitable as an advertisement of her commercial speculation.

A SCOTCH MINISTER DELIVERING OVER A BROTHER MINISTER TO THE GOD OF JUDGMENT.

ALTHOUGH to outward appearance there is a wide gulf between the Scotch Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic, yet symptoms are not wanting to show that their differences are more apparent than real, and that in appeals to the imagination the Presbyterian minister is sometimes not far behind the Catholic priest. A singular example of this is afforded by a correspondence brought under notice of the Free Presbytery of Dumbarton at their meeting last week. The presbytery were proceeding to elect the Rev. Mr. Edgar, moderator, when the Rev. Mr. Livingstone, Kirriemuir, objected to Mr. Edgar's appointment on the ground of his un-Christian spirit, and his un-Protestant and un-Presbyterian sentiments, as shown in the letters addressed to him. Mr. Livingstone read these letters. In the first Mr. Edgar said that out of kindness to Mr. Livingstone he had not noticed the correspondence. When Mr. Livingstone refused to retract certain charges against Mr. Edgar the latter took the solemn step of giving him over to the judgment of God. He was anxious in mercy to him (Mr. Livingstone's) soul to deliver him out of his hands, which he could not do unless certain charges were retracted. "If you still refuse," the latter continued, "I will be compelled to leave you finally and irrevocably in the hands of the God of Judgment, and if judgment falls on you you will not have to blame me, since I have done everything in my power to prevent it. Your present treatment of me has but one meaning. But though I be the least of all saints I don't see that you can afford to treat me with contempt. Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones, for I say unto you that in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven. I hope you will not be so far left to yourself as to provoke his judgment." To this letter Mr. Livingstone made no reply, and in a few days received another, in which Mr. Edgar said, "You remain silent. You refuse to retract. It would have been a great satisfaction to me to-day to deliver you over into hands of the God of Judgment, but you render this impossible. I therefore leave you in his hands, and finally close this correspondence." Mr. Livingstone characterized the language used in these letters as that of a priest's curse or a Papal Bull. He had suffered much from the same quarter, as had many of his brethren in days past, although not to the extent of formal excommunication or cursing as in these letters. The communications were remitted to a committee for consideration and report, and in the meantime another Moderator was elected for the next six months. —*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

A VIENNA correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, —"A report has recently been circulated by several foreign papers that the Austrian Government intends to postpone the International Exhibition, which was to have taken place at Vienna in 1873, to the following year. This report is entirely without foundation, for not only is every effort being made to expedite the work in time, but the Director of the Exhibition, Baron von Schwarz-Senbom, has taken every precaution against any interruption or unforeseen cause of delay. He has obtained the sanction of the Emperor to employ the men of the engineer corps on the works, so that even in a strike of the ordinary workmen would not prevent the completion of the building. What will chiefly distinguish the Vienna Exhibition from those of Paris and London is the consequence of the geographical position of the Austrian capital; and the distinction is a high one. London and Paris are the centres of their own particular civilizations, and the exhibitions at those capitals did not consequently produce any very remarkable result in a civilizing point of view. Vienna, on the other hand, though in itself not yielding in culture even to Berlin, is not at the centre of a great civilized State; it is close to the extensive south-eastern frontier of Germany, and a few miles from Hungary, where German civilization is only represented in a few towns and German villages. The south-east of Europe, especially Turkey, is thinly inhabited, and seems only to require an impulse from the west to become penetrated with its civilization. Such an impulse will be given by the Vienna Exhibition, which, by the time it is opened, will be accessible by railway from Türkey and other parts of Eastern Europe. Another point of difference between the forthcoming Exhibition and previous undertakings of this kind is that hitherto the chief object of an exhibition has been commercial, industrial, or agricultural, while that of the Vienna Exhibition will be to exercise a civilizing, and consequently a political influence. The Treaty of Paris admitted Turkey into the concert of European States; the Vienna Exhibition will aim at admitting the Turkish and other Eastern peoples into the concert of civilized nations. If this object be attained, a greater step towards the solution of the Eastern question will have been taken by peaceful means than any that have been achieved by bloodshed; and England especially, to whose productions the markets of Eastern Europe will now be opened by the new railways, should take care that her industry and commerce are fully represented at the Exhibition."

THE KU-KLUX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Tribune*, writing from Spartanburg, in South Carolina, gives some interesting information as to the manner in which proceedings are being conducted against the Ku-Klux in that State. It would seem from his report that the military officers do not act upon a settled plan. Their instructions must be very general in the most general terms, for each adopts whatever method he himself judges best. In York county, for instance, Major Merrill, the commanding officer, arrests men without warrant, and discharges or commits them at his pleasure. The civil authorities perform entirely subordinate parts, the commissioner and jailer being allowed no control over the prisoners. In Spartanburg County, on the other hand, the troops do nothing without the orders of the civil authorities. The arrests are made of warrants issued by the commissioner, and served by the marshals, the soldiery merely acting as escorts. The commanding officer cannot exercise unusual powers, does not gather information, examine witnesses, hear confessions, or order arrests. The correspondent has visited both counties and studied the working of the two systems, and he gives it as his decided opinion that, even in the interests of accused persons themselves, the more arbitrary one is the preferable. It, indeed, is a frank declaration that the sword is the supreme ruler. But then it is much more expeditious and much more discriminating. Major Merrill makes it a rule to discharge all who joined the Klan under compulsion. His object is to get hold of the active members, those who induced others to join, or who originated, planned, or executed raids, and these he commits for trial. In Spartanburg, on the contrary, the commissioner is guided by the letter of the law. Every enrolled member, even if he never was present at an outrage or never plotted a criminal act, is technically a conspirator, and as such is committed to gaol side by side with those accused of house-burning, negro-whipping, maiming, and murder. In one instance, it is said, an entire Klan consisted of Republicans, who enrolled themselves as Ku-Klux for the sole purpose of securing protection against the real raiders. Such technical offenders as these Major Merrill would leave unmolested, but in Spartanburg they are as liable to committal, at least, as the ruffians against whom they sought protection.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN HEAVY GUNS.

AN interesting report relative to the heavy guns used by the navies of Europe and America has just been published at Berlin. It says that with regard to the calibre of their naval guns, England and the United States stand first, but that the Rodman thousand pounders of the latter country are relatively so inferior in effect to the rifled guns of other States that hardly any comparison is possible between the former and the latter. England, on the other hand, possesses, in its 11, 6 and 12 inch Woolwich muzzle-loaders, effective guns, which will fire projectiles 600 and 700lb. in weight, with charges of 120 and 85lb of powder. The heaviest French 10·80-inch gun can